The New-York Times.

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THE REBEL MOVEMENTS

The Rebels in Heavy Force at Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md.

Considerable Bodies Moving Toward McConnellsburg and Bedford.

Movement of Gen. Milroy to Intercept Them.

A Detachment of Jenkins' Command at McConnellsburg on Friday.

Clothing, Horses, Cattle and Other Property Stolen.

The Telegraph Office Gutted and the Instruments Stolen.

Rebel Cavalry Captured at Point of Rocks.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 20.

A heavy force of rebels continue to linger in the vicinity of Hagerstown and Williamsport. Scouts sent out from Chambersburgh, report that their movements this morning indicate a retreat to the other side of the Potomac, but this afternoon they moved up in the direction of McConnellsville and Bedford. Gen. MILROY is on the alert for them.

Yesterday Ex-Sheriff TAYLOR, of Chambersburgh, was robbed of a large drove of cattle and sheep, which he was driving eastward.

Gens. HALL and EWEN arrived here this morning. Troops are rapidly concentrating at this point.

WHIT.

TELEGRAMS FROM McCONNELLSBURGH.

McCONNELLSBURGH, Penn., Friday, June 19.

A detachment of Gen. JENKINS' forces of mounted infantry, under the command of Col. FERGUSON, entered this place at 4 o'clock this morning.

The rebels opened all the stores, helping themselves to boots, shoes, hats, provisions, and everything else they could possibly carry away.

The town was so completely taken by surprise that the citizens were unable to hurry their horses to a place of security, and large numbers of them fell into the hands of the rebels.

The rebels also drove away about twelve thousand dollars worth of cattle.

One of the rebels, in attempting to capture a horse, was shot through the neck by some unknown person.

This so exasperated his companions that they threatened to burn the town, but finally desisted.

The rebels completely gutted the telegraph office, carrying away with them the instruments and all the messages.

The telegraph operator succeeded in making his escape.

After the rebels had collected all their plunder and were ready to evacuate the place, the Colonel commanding the rebels made known to the citizens that he was ready to listen to any claims for the recovery of horses, cattle, provisions, &c.

Many applied for the return of their property, but for the most part were unsuccessful, until a number of ladies came forward and interceded with the rebels, when a portion of the lost property was restored.

The rebels retreated in the direction of Hancock, but where they may next turn up it is impossible to say.

A number of bouquets were presented to the rebels by sympathizing ladies, and it was principally these that received back their horses, cattle, &c.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

A gentleman who reached Baltimore by the Frederick train this morning, who left Hagerstown late Thursday afternoon, reports passing through rebel pickets on the road as far east as Boonsboro and vicinity, and says Hagerstown itself seems to be permanently occupied by some 3,000 troops, mainly from North Carolina, under Gen. RHODES. A Major OSBORNE is acting as Provost-Marshal, from whom passes have to be obtained to leave town. Washington Hotel and others are crowded with their officers, who are paying four dollars per day in rebel money.

The forces that have gone into Pennsylvania are under JENKINS, and are said to be returning, bringing with them a large number of horses and mules and a few cattle. They also brought back a large number of negroes, who they alleged had run away from their masters in Virginia and Washington County, Md. Those belonging about Hagerstown were being returned to their rebel owners, and those said to be from Virginia were sent back under guard.

Horses and other property taken from citizens of Maryland have been returned to them, and every effort has been made to make their stay as little offensive as possible to "My Maryland."

It was said that a considerable infantry force was posted on the Virginia side, near Williamsport, some seven miles from Hagerstown; but of this our informant could not positively speak.

It was reported that another infantry force was located near Antietam, or Sheppardstown, and about to cross.

The position of Gen. EWELL, or the main body of his corps, seems to be unknown. Our informant could not learn that he had made his appearance in Maryland at all, or near to it, although it was said at Hagerstown that the conciliatory policy alluded to was dictated by him.

The hope of obtaining recruits in Maryland is no doubt the secret of this conciliatory policy.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

The *Inquirer* of this city has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 19.

The rebel infantry are now in Hagerstown four thousand strong.

The rebel force at Williamsport is much greater.

This morning the rebels brought all their stores and baggage to this side of the Potomac, with the purpose of making that their base of operations for extensive raids into Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

In response to a dispatch from Hon. HENRY D. MOORE, Gov. CURTIN replies as follows:

HARRISBURGH, June 20, 1863.

The troops may elect to serve during six months or during the existing emergency. In either case they must be mustered into the service of the United States, the time being specified at the muster, whether for six months or the emergency.

A. G. CURTIN.

Col. W. B. MANN has been appointed Provost-Marshal, and his splendid company, with the police force under Capt. SPEAR, make an effective organization.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 20.

Gov. CURTIN is much annoyed by officers asking for transportation home of Philadelphia volunteers. He states that he cannot see Pennsylvania troops suffer, as some of them are suffering, for want of blankets, etc., and which they cannot receive until they are mustered in.

The regiment of Col. THOMAS is a unit, so far as they are concerned, and reflect great credit upon the patriotic sentiments of the State.

Gov. CURTIN has offered everything that lay at his command to the soldiers who do not wish to enlist for six months, but as yet they have not accepted of his offer.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

There has been no trouble on the road between here and Harper's Ferry this morning.

The First City Troops marched from Harrisburgh to Carlisle this morning.

TELEGRAMS FROM FREDERICK, MD.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, June 19.

All is quiet here.

A stage which left here for Hagerstown this morning, and got as far as Boonsboro, was stopped by rebel cavalry. The number of the rebel force is not stated.

All is quiet at Harper's Ferry.

Twenty of WHITE's rebel cavalry were captured last night at the Point of Rocks by our troops.

Trains ran from Frederick to Baltimore to-day.

Many refugees have returned to Frederick.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 20.

The latest advices say that there are no rebels near Harper's Ferry.

The regular train left this morning for Frederick.

VERY LATEST FROM HARRISBURGH.

Operations Commenced by a New-York Cavalry Regiment—Capture of Rebels.

The Rebels Holding the South Bank of the Potomac from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, June 20.

Operations were commenced on our side to-day by a portion of a New-York cavalry regiment capturing twenty rebels at McConnellsburgh.

In Fulton County, Col. LAWRENCE, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, with a portion of the regiment mounted, also captured a squad of rebels who were marauding on this side of the river.

We hold Chambersburgh, and the citizens are arming and fortifying the city. Gen. COUCH has ordered that the place be held.

The fortifications opposite this city are finished, and considered impregnable.

Gen. COUCH has issued an order thanking the city for building the fortifications.

The rebels are known to be 8,000 strong at Hagerstown and Williamsport.

The rebels hold the south bank of the Potomac River from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry.

Gen. KELLY drove them out of Cumberland, and when they left they threatened to return and furnish themselves with horses and forage.

The rebels have already done an immense amount of damage.

It is thought that the rebel force of Gen. RHODES is opposite Williamsport, numbering 20,000 men.

The rebel Gen. IMBODEN is reported as advancing, but this is considered doubtful.

Gov. CURTIN will review the New-York troops on Monday.

The two regiments from the City of Brooklyn have arrived, and make a splendid appearance.

The Secretary of War says that he will sustain Gov. CURTIN in his promise to send the troops home after the emergency is over.

AN ADVANCE ON PITTSBURGH.

The Rebels in Heavy Force Proceeding West from Cumberland.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 21—2½ A. M.

The following is all the news of interest in the Washington *Star* to-night:

Maj. BEAZELL, of the United States Volunteers, received intelligence from Fayette County, Penn., this morning, that the rebels in heavy force were advancing on Pittsburgh *via* the National road, leading from Cumberland across the Allegheny mountains. Their pickets had reached Grantsville, Md., 38 miles from Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., on Wednesday evening last.

It is reported in the city (Washington) to-day that two members of Gen. HOOKER's Staff (Major STERLING and Capt. FISHER, signal officer) were gobbled up by guerrillas last night in the vicinity of Fairfax.

The *Star* makes no mention of any defeat or victory at Centreville.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, June 18.

We direct particular attention to the following dispatch from Gov. PIERPONT, of Virginia, and to Gen. HOWE's order accompanying it. It will be seen that the rebels are advancing in force, and are only about 19 miles distant from this city. If ever there was a time for the citizens of Western Pennsylvania to awake in earnest, before the horrors of civil war are actually thrust upon their homes and firesides, now is the time. Throw off all apathy, look at the matter as it really is, bring your ruined households and murdered families before your minds, and no doubt that the list called for by the President will soon be filled.

"GEN. BROOKS: Gen. KELLEY reports the enemy at Cumberland at 11 o'clock to-day; their advance 12 miles west of Cumberland at Rawlins's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where KELLEY's force confronts them.

F. H. PIERPONT.

Upon receipt of this dispatch, Gen. HOWE has deemed it his duty to issue at once the following order:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
WESTERN DISTRICT, PITTSBURGH, June 17.

Reliable advices having been received at these headquarters that a force of the enemy, at 11 o'clock this morning, had advanced twelve miles westward from Cumberland, giving unmistakable indication of their purpose to invade this neighborhood, I desire again to call upon all good citizens in Western Pennsylvania capable of bearing arms, to enroll themselves immediately into military organizations, and to report to me for duty.

If we would stay the march of the invader, we must be prepared to admonish him that we are fully organized and ready to receive him in a manner becoming freemen who cherish the time-honored institutions in defence of which so many of our sons and brothers have already offered their lives a willing sacrifice. Let us emulate their glorious example, and never let it be written of us that we proved recreant in the hour of danger.

Whenever companies are duly enrolled and reported to these headquarters, they will be called and assigned to duty by Major-Gen. BROOKS, whenever and as the emergency may seem to demand, and who will be prepared to furnish arms and equipments.

THOS. M. HOWE,
A. A. Ad't. Gen., Penn.

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

Movements in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Western Virginia.

Gen. Ewell, with 25,000 Men, Reported at Sharpsburgh, Md.

From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.

The intelligence from the Uupper Potomac and Western Maryland, and Western Virginia continues to be of a very important character.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Thursday contains an official dispatch from Gen. KELLY, dated New Creek, 17th inst., one o'clock P. M., and addressed to Mr. J. B. FORD, agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Wheeling. This dispatch confirms our statement on Thursday morning, viz: "That the Confederates had occupied Cumberland, and their advance was then at Rawlins's station, on the railroad line, midway between New Creek and Cumberland, and that Gen. KELLY's advance was also approaching that place from New Creek, and that it was thought that an engagement would take place."

Yesterday afternoon further information was received here from New-Creek, per telegraph, by way of Wheeling and Pittsburgh. We give an abstract of this official information. It appears that the Confederates fell back before Gen. KELLY's advance without fighting, as no engagement was reported. They continued their retrograde movement to Cumberland, followed by Gen. KELLY. They reentered the last-named city, but remained but a short time, as they were pressed by the Federal forces. They left Cumberland on Thursday, in the direction of Bedford, Penn., where, it was stated, they alleged they were going. It was also thought, from accounts given by various parties, that they (the Confederates) would move from Bedford to Mercersburgh, Penn., and thence to Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md., at which latter place they would rejoin their other forces.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have again been heavy sufferers by these belligerent army movements. The road between Cumberland and New Creek, a distance of twenty-one miles, while in the temporary possession of the Confederates, was not spared by them. The bridge over the North Branch of the Potomac, the bridge over Evritt's Creek, and the bridge over Patterson's Creek, all east of Cumberland, have been burnt. A few rails of the track were torn up. Several water stations, and other stations belonging to the company, were destroyed. The exact extent of the damage done was not known. The bridges destroyed were merely temporary trestle works, as the permanent bridges had been burnt some time ago, and had not yet been permanently replaced.

As far as could be ascertained, no property of any kind had been removed or injured at Cumberland. The damage to the railroad, &c., between Cumberland and Martinsburgh has not yet been learned, as the Confederates are still in possession of that section of the road.

The telegraph line between Cumberland and New Creek was somewhat destroyed, but Mr. WESTBROOK, the telegraph superintendent, already has his corps of line repairers at work, and the line will be in working order between Cumberland and Wheeling to-day.

The passenger train left Camden-street depot yesterday afternoon for Monocacy and Frederick, to which points all trains will now run, unless further troubles threaten that part of the line.

The road between Monocacy and Harper's Ferry was not injured by Col. WHITE's cavalry on Wednesday night. The engine which they attempted to destroy when they burned the twenty-three cars has been recovered by the Company, and the damage done to it found to be of a very insignificant character. It will be in working order in a few days.

There have been no Confederates reported on the Maryland side of the Potomac, between Harper's Ferry and the Monocacy, since Wednesday night, and the Government trains run to the Ferry. Telegraphic communication has also been resumed to Sandy Hook and Frederick.

It was also ascertained that there were no Confederates in or near Frederick, and that it was not positively known that they were at the South Mountains. There was no doubt of their being in tolerable force at Williamsport, while a small body of them yet remained in Hagerstown.

From unofficial sources it is learned that an engagement took place between the Confederates and the Federals under Col. GALLAGHER near Hancock, Md., and that the Confederates were defeated. No official confirmation of this report, however, has yet been received. It was also thought that the Confederates (if the report of the fight at Hancock be true) did not proceed to Bedford from Cumberland, but turned around towards Hancock for the purpose of destroying the canal and the canal boats near there.

Advices from Gen. TYLER, at Maryland Heights, received here by Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK, reported all quiet at that place. No Confederate troops, it was stated, were in the vicinity.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

Official information, received just before going to press last night, states that Gen. EWELL, with twenty-five thousand Confederates, are at Sharpsburgh, Md. Gen. EWELL has appointed a Provost-Marshal for Sharpsburgh, and has declared his intention to remain in Maryland. Williamsport and Hagerstown are also occupied by the Confederates, and a body of them are also reported at South Mountain.

At the latest advices no attack had been made upon Maryland Heights, and Gen. TYLER felt confident if they would attempt it he would be able to inflict upon them a severe repulse.

The mail train from Frederick reached here last night at nine o'clock, and the train from this city reached Frederick at ten o'clock last night. The telegraph, up to midnight, still remained in working order, both to Frederick and Sandy Hook, and no Confederates had not yet entered the first named place.

The Confederates have built a substantial bridge across the Canal and the Potomac river at Williamsport, and also a pontoon bridge across the Potomac at Shepherdstown, opposite Sharpsburgh, but for what purposes were not stated, unless to receive supplies, &c.

A large number of contrabands, who were captured in the various parts of Pennsylvania visited by Gen. JENKINS, have been, we are authorized to say, distributed among various residents of Western Maryland, the object of which is not clearly understood.

We have no later information from Gen. KELLY. Gen. AVERILL, second in command, led the advance from New Creek to Cumberland, and occupied that place until Gen. KELLY reached there with the remainder of the command. What disposition has been made of the troops there has not transpired, nor the fact as to the positive direction taken by the Confederates from that place.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF A TRAIN OF CARS.

From the Baltimore American, June 18.

About 9 o'clock last night a body of rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac near the Point of Rocks, and moved upon that place, at which there was no force of defence, except Capt. MEANS' irregular local cavalry. All these were captured, including the Captain himself, without the least engagement so far as we could learn.

Simultaneously another body of the enemy, mounted, crossed the river higher up, and attacked Major COLE's cavalry at Catoctin Station, about seven or eight miles east of Harper's Ferry. A fight ensued, but with what result has not yet been ascertained.

About the same time a part of the enemy's cavalry charged upon a military train and succeeded in its capture. It consisted of one first-class lomotive and about 23 cars, returning from Harper's Ferry to Baltimore, after having carried provisions to supply the garrison during the day. Fortunately this was the last train of a convoy of five, the others having just preceded it in safety, and all reached Baltimore. Of the captured train were several cars loaded with produce that was being rescued from danger from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, also some 15 passengers who took advantage of the train either to escape, or else business connected with the army required them to come down the road. Several of them were sutlers, and perhaps one or two subordinate Federal officers. These are said to have been all carried off to Virginia, with two of the four railroad men who were in charge of the train.

Soon as the passengers were arrested, the train was burned entirely by the enemy, who carried burning coals from the furnace and laid them upon the floors of the cars. These consisted of fifteen empty horse-cars, one flat car laden with iron, one or two laden with flour, and three or four empty stock cars. This train was first attacked at a point beyond Catoctin by the force which appeared at that place, but succeeded in escaping. On reaching the Point of Rocks, however, it was again attacked with such force as obliged it to stop. Efforts were made to destroy the locomotive, but it is believed to have been but slightly damaged.

The firemen and brakemen of the train succeeded in escaping, but the engine-men and conductor are believed to be among the prisoners.

Thus far, in the present campaign, this seems to have been the first railroad property destroyed. Neither the tracks nor bridges of the Company have been damaged, but the telegraph lines of the road were cut by the enemy in several places. Upon the enemy making his first appearance, the Company's telegraph operator at the Point of Rocks bravely held his position, and remained at his post while the destruction was going on, but was finally forced to leave.

After the perpetration of these mischiefs the enemy moved off, but it is said watched the road in the vicinity during the night, in the hope that other trains or detachments of troops would fall into their clutches.

It is believed that the two detachments of the enemy numbered in all not over four hundred men, and were commanded by Major or Col. WHITE, of a somewhat noted guerrilla or irregular mounted corps.

EXCITEMENT AT FREDERICK.

Yesterday there was considerable nervousness exhibited at Frederick and points west of it, on account of a report to the effect that a detachment of rebels were actually seen near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and about forty miles from this city. The basis of this report is as follows: During the attack made by the enemy upon the command of Gen. MILROY, a Captain and eight men of one of the companies succeeded in making their escape.

They made a forced march through Jefferson and Loudon Counties, and passed through to Maryland, and thence along the border of Montgomery County. Their appearance at the point above alluded to, and their repeated inquiries for the latest military news gave rise to the suspicion that they were rebels, and hence the rumors. They have since arrived in this city.

Gen. MILROY and the members of his Staff, who left here yesterday afternoon in a special train, proceeded as far as Monocacy, but upon hearing of the disasters then in progress at the Point of Rocks, returned to this city.

There were also rumors in Frederick last evening of the appearance of the enemy in considerable force at the old South Mountain battle-ground, which added to the excitement. There were no rebels at Frederick this morning, however.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. MILROY.

Gen. MILROY, this morning, received information (whether correct or not is not ascertained) that 2,500 of his late force, consisting of 1,500 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, had succeeded in reaching Cumberland, Md., last night. The General, who had a narrow escape from being captured on a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday, immediately took the 8 o'clock train of the Northern Central Railway this morning with his Staff, and proceeded to Harrisburgh with the view of joining them.

THE EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

LETTER FROM GEN. M'REYNOLDS.

The following letter from Gen. McREYNOLDS appears in the Baltimore *American*:

My attention has been directed to an article in your esteemed paper of 20th inst., in which it is stated that in retiring from Berryville, Va., with my command, I was compelled to abandon my guns. This I desire to correct. RHODES' division of Gen. EWELL's corps, at least fifteen thousand strong, accompanied by Gen. EWELL in person, advanced on Berryville on Friday night, the 12th inst., while my entire force did not exceed sixteen hundred. My skirmishers, with an occasional shell, amused them for several hours, while I prepared the command for a retreat on Winchester. In the meantime I dispatched all my wagons and Government property to Bunker Hill, under a small guard, there being no rebels in that direction.

About 9 A. M., 13th instant, I sent the column forward, reserving about one hundred and fifty First New-York cavalry and two guns, with which I still held the enemy at bay, (they not knowing my force) until the main body had gained several miles, when we retired hastily, but in the most perfect order, by way of Summit Point and Winchester, distant by that route thirteen miles, which was reached at 9 P. M. without the loss of a gun or a dollar's worth of Government property. The enemy pursued closely, and overhauled me at Opequan Creek, attacking my rear while fording at a deep gorge in the mountain.

My rear guard, consisting of four companies of First New-York cavalry, Major ADAMS, and two guns, Capt. ALEXANDER, Baltimore battery, and four companies Sixth Maryland infantry, under Lieut.-Col. McKEMY, promptly met the attack, while I halted the column, and formed ready to receive them, moving an additional force of cavalry under Major QUINN, First New-York, promptly to the rear. The attack was met in the most gallant manner by officers and men, resulting in a loss to the rebels of twenty killed, including Capts. SMITH and DUFFIELD, and some forty wounded, including a Colonel and Major, (the Major supposed mortally wounded,) with the loss of but a few men of my command.

The attack was prompt and desperate, but was met in a manner that reflects the highest credit on the Sixth Maryland, Maryland battery, and the First New-York cavalry. The officers and men proved themselves heroes, the Maryland troops adding fresh laurels to the imperishable ancient fame of "My Maryland." The rebels were so completely discomfited (still ignorant of my strength) that while they followed me till within two miles of Winchester, dare not venture a second attack. As to the great struggle that followed at Winchester, as it will doubtless be the subject of investigation, I forbear to speak further than to say that Capt. ALEXANDER's battery again crowned themselves with glory.

The Star Fort which I had the honor to command was the special object of attack by the rebels for two hours and twenty minutes, bringing some sixteen guns to bear upon, but when darkness came we were still victorious, having fired the last gun, with vociferous cheers from my noble fellows. The retreat from Winchester I forbear to speak of, further than to say that our men fought like devils. Gen. ELLIOTT was the hero. Gen. MILROY is a brave and gallant soldier, and has my deepest sympathy.

ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel First New-York cavalry, Com. brigade.

FROM WHEELING.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BROOKS.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, June 18.

There was a great stir among the militia yesterday. The order calling upon the Fourth and Fifth regiments to meet at the Court-house for the purpose of being mustered into the service, was responded to by all who have heretofore manifested a willingness to take up arms.

The circulation of the following important order, in reference to the troops forming the departmental corps of the Monongahela, created a better feeling among the militia men:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA,
PITTSBURGH, June 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No 2.—The President's proclamation calling for six months' troops does not supersede the orders establishing a departmental corps, the nature of which service appears to be misunderstood. It is not designed to keep this organization in active service for any definite period, but simply to establish and keep up an organization for the protection and defence of the Department that will be familiar to every one and efficient when required. After the particular emergency is over the troops will be sent to their homes, where they can resume their usual occupations undisturbed. They will be called out only on occasions of threatened danger, or periodically for inspection and instruction. For this last purpose it is supposed that on an average not more than one day in the week will be necessary. Provision has been made by some of the patriotic citizens of this city to advance the Government the necessary money to pay these troops regularly, so that they will not have to wait the action of Congress. Under no circumstances can these troops be transferred to any other department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Capt. and A. A. Gen.

The militia were dismissed last evening after a hard day's laying around, with instructions to report this morning at 8 o'clock.

FROM NEW CREEK.

Passengers who arrived last evening, from Cumberland, report that about one thousand of Gen. MILROY's men had arrived at New-Creek. A gentleman who was in Winchester at the time of the attack on Gen. MILROY, Sunday afternoon, is among the passengers. He says that when our forces were attacked four miles out of Winchester, on the Manchester road, that a terrible scene of confusion ensued, and the men were dispersed in all directions. Our informant, with others, started for Sir John's Run on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was joined during the next day by various straggling parties, and when the straggling force reached New-Creek, it was about one thousand strong, and consisted of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and very few of the men had arms. These men came to Cumberland, and from Cumberland they came on to New-Creek, where they still remain, in command of Gen. KELLEY, who is now at that point.

Several men belonging to the Maryland battery, which was stationed at Martinsburgh, arrived in the city last evening, having found their way to Sir John's Run, on Monday, after the defeat of Gen. TYLER.

It will be recollected that Gen. MILROY sets down his number of killed, wounded and missing at two thousand. This extraordinary appearance of the missing at Sir John's Run will reduce the number to one thousand.

The rebels who attacked Gen. MILROY at Winchester, are said to have been commanded by A. P. HILL, JONES and IMBODEN.

THE REBELS IN CUMBERLAND.

It will be seen by the following dispatch, which we are permitted to print, that the reported occupation of Cumberland by the rebels on Tuesday was only premature:

NEW CREEK, Va., Wednesday, June 17—1:10 P. M.

J. B. Ford:

The enemy entered Cumberland two hours ago.

Their advance is at Rawling's Station, where my advance confronts them.

I have just arrived by way of Cumberland, which is now in the hands of the enemy.

Please give me the latest information you have from the East.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

FROM HARRISBURGH,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, June 19, 1863.

There seems to be no end to the grand column of the loyal sons of Pennsylvania that is pouring into Harrisburgh from all points east of the Alleghenies, for the defence of the State. The outpouring of the people at this crisis far exceeds that called forth by the raid of 1862 in numbers and enthusiasm. The citizens of other States, who have so nobly come to our aid, cannot be too highly commended for their patriotism. Pennsylvania can never forget her obligations to them for their opportune response.

To adequately describe the grand and sublime scene of this popular uprising is almost beyond the power of pen and language.

The Eighth and Seventy-first New-York, the men of which are splendidly equipped and who present a fine appearance, occupied the intrenchments during last night.

The companies are now being organized into regiments and sent over the river. A large force, in which are included the Eighth and Seventy-first New-York and the New-Jersey troops, will soon be sent up the valley on a reconnoissance.

Col. JAMES A. BEAVER, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, is in command at Camp Curtin. A. G. MATHER, Adjutant. Capt. WM. A. TARBUTTON has the arrangement of the camp under his charge.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT SUBDIVIDED.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

The Middle Departments will be subdivided into two departments, to be commanded by Major-Generals SCHENCK and MILROY. With a large field Gen. MILROY will quickly follow up his brilliant operations, so auspiciously commenced at Winchester, and prove himself before the country one of its best officers.

Gen. TYLER, not KELLEY, is in command of the forces west of Frederick. Gen. KELLEY is doing good service in another department.

A deputation of City Councils called upon Gen. SCHENCK this morning, and their interview, which had relation to the defences of the city, was of a most harmonious and amicable character.

RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 18.

The gallant Seventh New-York regiment—old familiar friends, who have been with us before—arrived here this afternoon, about two o'clock, and marched up Baltimore street to Monument Square, where they halted in front of Gen. SCHENCK's headquarters. Here they stacked arms and partook of refreshments.

A noble welcome was extended to the regiment. As it marched *en route*, flags were flung out, handkerchiefs waved by fair hands, and the welkin made to ring with enthusiastic cheers. It will remain in Baltimore for further orders.

The Western Maryland and Northern Central Railroad trains are running regularly, also the Baltimore and Ohio to points this side of Frederick. There have appeared no rebels in Westminster, nor at any point on the Northern Central Railway.

Gen. GIBBON, of HOOKER's army, was here to-day to perform the mournful duty of burying his little son. Himself and Lieut. MOALE, of his Staff, a brother-in-law, return to the army to-night. *All was going on admirably when they left yesterday afternoon. No fighting up to that time.*

Gen. WARREN, of the regular army, also with HOOKER, was married yesterday, in our city, to Miss CHASE, an accomplished Baltimorean. He returned in the afternoon to his post. It was a magnificent wedding.

GEN. McCLELLAN.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

Gen. McCLELLAN returned from Albany this afternoon, whither he had been to consult with Gov. SEYMOUR in relation to the forwarding of troops to the Pennsylvania border. Though the latest dispatches announce the evacuation of Chambersburgh by the enemy, the General is inclined to believe that the danger is not yet over. He thinks we shall hear of the main body of LEE's army at or near the old battle-field of Antietam, in Maryland, before the week is out, with the design, probably, of moving on Baltimore. Hence, the General counsels that no abatement should be made in the exertions that are making to organize the militia for defence.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Whereabouts of the Rebels—Cause of the Sudden Retreat—Imboden's Movements—Rebel Plans—Gen. Couch Actively at Work—A Valorous Editor.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, June 18, 1863.

The latest intelligence received at the headquarters of this Department this morning, places the main raiding force of the rebels at Williamsport, Md., yesterday, at 1 P. M., two regiments of rebel cavalry under JENKINS, which had been at Chambersburgh since Monday morning, retired hurriedly in the direction of Williamsport and Hagerstown. The cause of that sudden movement is conjectured to be the receipt of information by the rebel commander, which led him to suppose that a heavy opposing force was rapidly marching to atttack him.

Intelligence has also been received, that the rebel cavalry and artillery under IMBODEN, are roaming in the vicinity of Cumberland, and a raid by that portion of the enemy on a section of the Northern Central Railroad is not unanticipated by military authorities here.

It is quite evident that the plans of the enemy are not yet sufficiently developed to warrant the concentration of National forces at any particular point in Pennsylvania. As there must be some place, however, where the volunteer militia can be brought together for purposes of organization, it has been decided to make Harrisburgh the point of rendezvous. Until yesterday but very few troops were in Harrisburgh. The late trains last night brought in perhaps three or four hundred men. With the exception of a company of regulars from the Carlisle Barracks, and a number of marine artillerists sufficient to man nine pieces of ordnance, the entire force at Camp Curtin consists of volunteer militia. But few regiments of the enrolled militia are in this vicinity, and they are scattered at different places along the bank of the Susquehanna. To-day other volunteer militia are arriving, and it is believed that in the course of a week the force will be strong enough to cope with all the rebels LEE dare throw into Pennsylvania.

Gen. COUCH is laboring assiduously in the performance of the duties devolving upon him. From an early hour this morning he has been at the Executive Department receiving the reports of officers and attending to the organization into companies and regiments of the militia here assembled. The work is progressing as speedily as could be expected. Gov. CURTIN is also actively employed.

Men are constantly at work on the intrenchments for the defence of the City. Proper arrangements have been made to blow up the bridges crossing the Susquehanna in case the rebels should attempt by that means to enter the place.

A party of six prisoners, captured at Greencastle, Tuesday, are confined in one of the barracks at Camp Curtin. All but one of them have comparatively good quarters, and are treated with great moderation. The exception has been unfortunately endowed with a fractious temperament, which it was rendered necessary to check by means of handcuffs and solitary imprisonment.

Now, that the rebels have not evinced a very late determination to swallow up the good people of Harrisburgh, including all their personal baggage and other property, the self assured citizens have, to nearly the full extent, resumed their accustomed avocations. The stores and workshops are again thrown open to patronage, and the ladies venture once more to parade the shady streets. The hotels, in spite of the exit of the numerous delegates to the Democratic Convention, continue to do a flourishing business, as one will not doubt when informed that applicants are too happy to pay tribute for lodging on the floor. The thousands of people that assembled at the railroad depot to take the first train to some more Northern habitation, have retraced their footsteps homeward, and the cars, instead of being heavily freighted with the fleeing multitudes, are not much better off than abandoned. A ludicrous incident is related of a certain newspaper editor in this city, who, when he had become convinced that the rebels were unmistakably approaching, threw a portion of his white paper into the street, and did sundry other acts as a preparatory measure to having his goods transported out of town, while in the issue of that same morning he vehemently called upon all good citizens to be firm, show pluck, and defend their property to the last.

Communication to Chambersburgh is uninterrupted. We shall probably know very soon if the enemy intends to penetrate further the State.

WHIT.

A Difficulty About the Organization of the Troops—Copperheads—The Rebels' Retreat from Chambersburgh, &c.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

A difficulty, which had, to some extent, been foreseen, has occurred in the organization of the new troops. It arises principally from the confusion in the various orders. First came the order in which Gen. COUCH took command, and called upon the people to protect themselves from invasion. But no one knew anything about what the duties would be after enlisting, whether to protect the State, the Department of the Susquehanna, or to go wherever ordered, like any other troops of the United States. Next came the order of the Governor calling out the militia, and next the Proclamation of the President. So much doubt necessarily exists as to the authority and the source when it proceeds, as well as to the duties of the recruit, that no one really knows what he ought to do. This difficulty will soon be obviated. In the meantime men are constantly arriving. Several whole regiments of nine months men, whose time has expired, have arrived. They have generally reenlisted in a body, and as they march through the streets, carrying their old colors, and bearing on their tattered uniforms and bronzed faces all the marks of long service, a feeling of security comes over us all, for we know these are not raw militia but tried veterans.

It may not be easy to describe a Copperhead, but it is easy to feel his presence. The loyal instinct never fails to perceive that nondescript just as a horse knows the proximity of a rattlesnake, though he can neither see nor hear him. I have already written you about the Democratic Convention of yesterday. It was a painful and humiliating spectacle. Another instance occurs this morning in the *Patriot and Union* newspaper. Throughout its columns there is not one word of cheer or encouragement to the Government either State or National, nor one sentence exhorting the people to come to the defence of the city, except what you may find in the proclamations of the Governor, which are paid for as advertisements. On the other hand, there is a long editorial, laboring to prove that no troops can be lawfully enlisted by Gen. COUCH, comparing him to CHARLES I. and NAPOLEON, and sowing distrust broadcast in the minds of the people. Such a course may not be disloyal nor treasonable. It cannot, perhaps, be better defined than by the term "Copperhead." One would think that in a moment of so great peril, when the enemy is supposed to be in force within thirty miles of the capital of the State, even the meanest human being could rise superior to the common level of party strife and misrepresentation. But this miserable sheet is as low and personal and vindictive as it ever was at any time.

The rebel retreat from Chambersburgh made us feel better yesterday. To-day, however, the telegraph operator sends a dispatch, that scouts inform him that the rebels are approaching in large force, and that he should wait until the last moment before leaving. Nothing has been heard since, and it is supposed that a force is actually investing the town. People have again begun, in Harrisburgh, to pack up their effects and to calculate on the chances of being "gobbled" within a few days at most; and I am informed that they feel a little nervous at headquarters. The story of the rebels being seen only twenty-seven miles from Baltimore was unfounded, and now it again looks as though they were striking for Harrisburgh or Pittsburgh.

As to the intention of the enemy there is really no telling yet what he means. The audacity of this raid is such that we should not be surprised at anything. It is the general opinion that there has been no infantry or artillery on this side of the Potomac. The number of cavalry is variously estimated at from eight hundred to fifteen hundred. Whether a larger force is at this time investing Chambersburgh, we cannot tell. Perhaps something reliable may come up during the evening, and as I do not close my letter until one o'clock in the morning, I may be able to send you something of interest.

The weather is hot. A pleasant shower cooled the ground last night, but the sun has been very hot to-day.

MALAKOFF.

The alarm in regard to Chambersburgh appears to be unfounded. The operator still remains there. It seems to be the general opinion that the fight is about over. The Seventy-first New-York and the Twenty-third New-Jersey arrived here this afternoon, with several independent companies from Philadelphia, among which was one of Policemen, 85 strong, under command of Capt. SPEAR and one of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad employes, which was attached to the Twenty-third New-Jersey. Gen. MILROY was in town all day. Two thousand of his men that he supposed he had lost have turned up in the most mysterious manner at McConnellsville, and have probably before this joined the balance of the force.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON went to Washington last night in order to endeavor to harmonize matters in connection with the swearing in of men.

The city is quiet. A storm is threatened.

THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.

Official Dispatch from Lee.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 16.

A dispatch from Gen. LEE, of the 15th, says: God has again crowned the valor of our troops with success. EARLY's division stormed the works at Winchester, capturing the artillery.

LEE.

Why are Disabled Soldiers not Discharged?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a great mystery to plain men living out of the City, why soldiers who have been disabled in their country's service are not discharged from the hospitals. We know of one who, in his convalescence, was taken to a hospital in the City last Winter. The disease left him, according to the statements of the attending physicians themselves, permanently disabled for future service. Otherwise he is well, and ought to have been discharged months ago. Who is responsible? He has made applications enough, is referred by one to another, and sometimes receives promises, which, so far, are not fulfilled. Can you inform one little versed in such matters what is to be done to secure his discharge?

H.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, Lieut.-Commander E. O. MATTHEWS, arrived off the Battery last evening from a short cruise of 130 miles off Sandy Hook, during which time she spoke a number of inward and outward bound vessels. Having received some damage to bobstay, she will repair before again going to sea.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Reported Capture of a U. S. Propeller Near Pass a l'Outre.

VICKSBURGH AND PORT HUDSON.

Rebel Movements West of the Mississippi.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CAPTURE OF A "YANKEE" PROPELLER.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* has the following:

MOBILE, June 12.

The Yankee propeller *Boston* arrived here this morning, having been captured by a party of sixteen men from this city, near Pass a l'Outre. On their way out they burned the barges *Lennox* and *Texas*, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Both of them had valuable cargoes for New-Orleans. The crew of the *Boston*, and a portion of the crew of the two barges, are prisoners here.

REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 16th has received Jackson advices of the 13th. It says: "The enemy has gotten within 300 yards of our outer works, mounted siege guns and opened fire without doing any damage so far. Our loss in the whole series of GRANT's attacks has been 6,000, and the enemy's between 30,000 and 50,000. GRANT's present force does not exceed 60,000, notwithstanding heavy reinforcements have reached him. No fear is felt in regard to the subsistence of our garrison. Below is a statement of the daily rations now being issued: Quarter of a pound of bacon; half a pound of beef; five-eighths of a pound of meal, and an allowance of peas, rice, sugar and molasses.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, June 12.

An officer who left Vicksburgh on Monday night, reports all working well. The garrison are in fine spirits, and well supplied with water and provisions. So far little damage has been done by the enemy's fire. GRANT is still pegging away from his parallels, but no mischief is done yet. It is rumored that MAGRUDER was marching on New-Orleans, but it is not credited in official circles. No firing was heard this afternoon, and nothing has been seen of the enemy's cavalry since the skirmish of yesterday. Since meeting JACKSON, he is thought to have given up the idea of another raid.

JACKSON, Saturday, June 13.

A dispatch dated Panola, June 12, says Gen. MARMADUKE captured one transport and sunk another near Helena.

On the 11th inst., three regiments were sent out from Helena against him, but were driven back.

Gen. PRICE is marching on Old Town Point, eighteen miles below Helena. Twenty-two companies reported for duty from North Mississippi, under the late call.

There is nothing new from Vicksburgh. There was very little firing to-day. The weather is excessively warm."

From the Nashville Union, June 12.

We received last evening a note from a gentleman whose family had just come in from Dixie, giving us some information of interest to our readers.

His wife, he says, held the position of chief matron of the General Hospital at Lauderdale Springs, Lauderdale County, Mississippi. On the evening of the 3d inst., the Post Surgeon received orders to prepare for 3,500 sick and wounded soldiers, who were to come from Jackson, Miss. These casualties were the result of Gen. GRANT's visit to Jackson. There was nothing for the sick but corn meal and a little rice, with a mean article of fat bacon. Medicines were very scarce. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was in the neighborhood of Jackson, trying to patch up an army out of fragments of different departments.

Prominent officers from Jackson, belonging to the rebel army, lodged with our correspondent's family on the 1st of June, and in conversation with the Secretary of the Hospital, asserted most positively that Gen. GRANT would certainly take Vicksburgh; but that PEMBERTON would hold on to it until such time as would give JOHNSTON an opportunity to fortify some other commanding point on the river.

GEN. JOHNSTON SENDS BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS BACK TO TENNESSEE.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, June 4.

The situation improves at an amazing rate. Troops have been sent to reinforce Gen. JOHNSTON in Mississippi, and are being sent back to the grand army of Middle Tennessee. Our advices from Mississippi are of the most cheering character, yet we are at a loss to comprehend why Gen. JOHNSTON should send Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's corps back to Middle Tennessee. He must be in a secure condition, either from his position or from an abundance of troops. Our dispatches state that GRANT is being heavily reinforced; but no fears need be entertained on that score, as Gen. JOHNSTON has received the very flower of our noble armies. From the front various rumors come us, all of them foreshadowing an early advance of our forces. Let us "clear the decks and prepare for action."

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 18, 1863.

Since I last wrote you, I have had better opportunities to judge of the condition of affairs here, and have seen something of the practical working of the military system. I tremble to think how narrowly we have escaped utter destruction on this side of the Mississippi. That we are safe now—that the country is not over-ridden and down-trodden by the cohorts of the North, is more to be attributed to the ignorance of the Federal General, than to any vigilance, or intrepidity, or preparation of our own. There was a time when the Northman had but to stretch forth his fingers, and pluck the coveted fruit—when the army was demoralized and at most disorganized—when dissensions among the leaders had made confusion out of order, and discord out of harmony. Happily for this Department, and for the interests of the Confederacy, such a state of things promises to be of short duration, and the people begin to breathe the atmosphere of freedom. Under the guidance and supervision of the gallant Kentuckian and the hero of Lexington, the army begins to assume shape and dimensions, and to exhibit spirit and determination.

As yet, Gen. SMITH has deemed it prudent to remain in Louisiana, to look after and protect our interests in that locality. The vigor with which the enemy has struck there recently has surprised every one, and the forces employed against us, together with the illy-provided condition of that region, have forced us from positions that were otherwise well taken, and that should have been well defended with more power. Army movements are proverbially slow, and if they had been ever so rapid, Gen. SMITH has not had time to so dispose his forces as to render those points impregnable to the assaults of the enemy. For failures and defeats in that portion of his territory, Gen. SMITH cannot in justice be held responsible. His army is daily gathering strength, the people are recovering confidence, the spirit of resistance to the end is growing stronger and stronger, and the clouds are beginning to break from our sky.

Gen. MARMADUKE returned to Arkansas a few days ago, from his trip to Missouri. It was expected that, with his force and equipments, he would be enabled to penetrate the very heart of the State, throw the Federal forces into confusion, capture small garrisons, destroy the means of communication between St. Louis and the country, and bring out such bodies of Southern men as might be ready and willing to come to our army. You have doubtless already heard that the expedition was a grand failure, a farce. Proceeding as far north as Cape Girardeau, and finding a Federal force, as he supposed, inferior to his own, he determined to attack and capture the garrison. Col. Jo. SHELBY, in command of a brigade, brought on the attack, and succeeded in driving the Federals into their intrenchments. Had he been promptly supported by MARMADUKE, those who were there think there would have been little difficulty in storming the fortifications and capturing the entire concern. But there was delay, timidity, hesitation and failure. The Federal forces numbered from 8,000 to 9,000 men—many more than MARMADUKE had in his command.

Failing in this undertaking, without having effected the first single object of his mission, MARMADUKE concluded to abandon the enterprise, and accordingly moved slowly toward Arkansas, with a loss of over a hundred men, several hundred horses, and the morale of success, with the addition of only about sixty recruits from the State. The enterprise, or adventure, was a most contemptible burlesque. It is with pain I record these facts. But it is useless—nay, dangerous, to shut our eyes to truths that stare us so plainly and stubbornly in the face. They are none the less truths because of their distorted and hideous countenances.

Gen. HOLMES still commands here, and people begin to fear he will be continued here. Everybody is dissatisfied with his course. He is universally unpopular. His dogged obstinacy, his self-will, his dictatorial overbearance, his palpable want of foresight and capacity, and withal, his rough, uncouth bearing and manners, have brought down upon him the contempt and dislike (not to use a harsher term) of the entire army. One thing may, I believe, be said of him with truth—he has no favorites, and, I might add, no friends.

The correspondent hints that the army will soon make a forward move, but in what direction is not stated.

REPORTS FROM PORT HUDSON.

MOBILE, Friday, June 12.

The latest news from Port Hudson says the bombardment still continues. Citizens of Horn Lake report thirty-seven transports with troops and supplies, going down the Mississippi River.

SUMMIT, Saturday June 13.

Passengers from Pouchatoula heard heavy firing at Port Hudson. The *Essex* is reported captured by our forces and several gunboats disabled.

A gentleman from Woodvill reports BANKS fortifying on Thompson Creek, northwest of Port Hudson, and planting heavy siege guns.

BANKS has mustered out several regiments.

SHERMAN's left arm has been amputated.

JACKSON, Saturday, June 13.

An officer just from Natchez reports that the gunboat *Orizaba* grounded on a bar four miles below that city on the 11th, and that the river has fallen three feet since.

From the Mobile Advertiser, June 2.

Our force at Port Hudson is represented to amount to 6,000 men. BANKS' entire army is understood to be 47,000, but they had not all crossed.

We understand that New-Orleans papers have been received, of which the *Era* cautions its readers not to believe flying reports, and the *Picayune* says the news has been suppressed, but publishes the rumors, among which is one that the Yankee loss was 6,000 men and the Confederate 80. This sounds much like news which we had already received, when coupled with a remark of a prisoner that the fights at Port Hudson occurred on the same days as those at Vicksburgh, as to excite a suspicion that the whole account may be Vicksburgh news transplanted to Port Hudson. The flag of truce part of the story may be a Yankee version of GRANT's conduct in leaving his dead unburied.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Atlanta Confederacy.

CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, June 7.

The position of affairs in front are gradually assuming a serious aspect. Our army has advanced from Bell Buckle, which is five miles from Wartrace and from Shelbyville, with a view of feeling the enemy, and offering ROSECRANS battle, if he will come out from behind his fortifications at Murfreesboro. Without ROSECRANS feels that his force is greatly superior to Gen. BRAGG's, it is questionable whether he will do this. While on the other hand, it is supposed Gen. BRAGG will not attempt to risk a general engagement by storming the enemy's works at Murfreesboro, which are said to be very strong.

Several skirmishes have taken place during the last two or three days, the enemy falling back as we have advanced, and it is reported that we have driven in the enemy's outposts to within five miles of Murfreesboro.

Yesterday a dispatch from Columbia reports a severe engagement having taken place at Franklin. Gen. FORREST, with some 1,500 cavalry, having driven the enemy from the town, but heavy reinforcements coming up, FORREST was obliged to retire after a sharp conflict, leaving some ten men killed and a number of wounded, the enemy's loss being heavy. This certainly does not look as if ROSECRANS contemplated falling back to Nashville, as was first reported, but, on the contrary, would seem to indicate that he is determined to hold his ground. From the close proximity of the two armies, therefore, a general engagement may be brought on at any moment. It is supposed that ROSECRANS has reinforced GRANT by about 20,000 men, which, if this be so, would leave ROSECRANS a force of some 60,000 men.

It may be, however, the policy of ROSECRANS to avoid a general conflict until the question of Vicksburgh is settled. One thing is certain, that if Gen. JOHNSTON succeeds in destroying GRANT's army, ROSECRANS must fall on Nashville, if not to Bowling Green, to save himself. The fate of GRANT's army, indeed, will decide the question whether we will go into Kentucky this Summer or not. Still, it may be that a skillful strategy would give Gen. BRAGG such an advantage of position, that he might win a glorious victory. He has the opportunity, and should he meet with a perfect success, he would establish himself firmly with the people, and gain their highest commendation.

Prospects are brightening in Mississippi, and if it be true that Gen. KIRBY SMITH has crossed the river at Port Hudson, there is every hope of BANKS' army being routed, and our regaining New-Orleans before the Summer closes. It is said that Gen. LEE has crossed the Rappahannock, and is moving after HOOKER toward the Potomac. If LEE shall free Virginia in threatening the enemy's capital, JOHNSTON restore Mississippi, KIRBY SMITH regain Louisiana, and BRAGG obtain Tennessee and Kentucky, all of which at present bids fair to be realized, before the Winter's blast shall have scattered the Summer foliage, the war will be whittled down to a fine point, if it does not then end.

THE REBEL SPIES.

The *Rebel* has an editorial on the execution of the Confederate officers at Franklin, tacitly admitting the justice of the hanging. It says: "LAWRENCE ORTON WILLIAMS was one of the most honorable officers in this service. He was recently married to Mrs. LAMB, formerly Miss HAMILTON, of Charleston. The expedition ended so tragically was undertaken on his own account, and was unknown to his brother officers."

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

From the Quincy (Florida) Dispatch, June 6.

This distinguished soldier and hero, accompanied by his Medical Inspector, Surgeon DUPRIE, arrived in town by an extra train from Tallahassee, on Wednesday last, about noon. The General put up at the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. COBB, where quite a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of Quincy and vicinity availed themselves of the opportunity offered of seeing a great military leader, who has taken such a distinguished position at the head of our armies, and whose soldierly qualities, heroic deeds and gentlemanly bearing have won the hearts and admiration of the Southern people. Gen. BEAUREGARD is as unassuming and unpretending in his manners and dress as his military conduct has been brilliant and glorious. There is none of that display of brass buttons and gold lace—no unbecoming attempt at official dignity, or an authoritative appearance in his intercourse with his inferiors, such as usually mark the conduct of would-be great men and officers in charge of military posts.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of the 13th.

It was reported, on yesterday, that the enemy in large force had advanced toward the Chickahominy, through James City County, and that a fleet of gunboats and transports stood off the mouth of the Chickahominy. What this movement means will doubtless be developed in a few days. In the meantime our forces in that quarter are on the alert, and will be prepared for any attack. The principal force of the enemy was, at last accounts, at Burnt Ordinary. From reports which reached the city on yesterday, we understand that the gunboats and vessels above mentioned have ascended the Chickahominy as far up as Windsor Shades—twenty-eight miles from its confluence with the James, and about fifty from the City of Richmond. The disposition of the land force, which is stated at from ten to fifteen thousand strong, did not transpire to us, beyond what we have already given. The proceeding, however, does not bear with it sufficient weight to render it fearful, and we are sufficiently well prepared to repel any serious attack.

CONSCRIPTION—OVERSEERS.

From the Milledgeville Recorder.

At the late term of the Baker Superior Court, Judge R. H. CLARK discharged WM. A. PATTERSON from military arrest on the grounds:

1. That to render a conscript liable to the rules and articles of war, he shall first be mustered into service.
2. He cannot be treated as a deserter until after enrollment and refusal to obey.
3. The occupation of an overseer makes him a military exempt.

In this case the conscript had been arrested on the 28th of April, 1863, while acting as overseer for Mrs. E. J. MARTIN, a widow lady, in whose service he began on Dec. 11, 1862. He had no notice whatever of his enrollment or of any order to report for duty when the arrest was actually made.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 9.

The beautiful steamer *Alice*, having on board over one thousand bales of cotton, had the misfortune to get her after compartment filled with water, at an early hour on Monday morning. This serious mishap, which has damaged most of the cotton in that part of the ship, is supposed to have occurred from the steamer having collided with the prow of the iron-clad gunboat *Chicora*, while the *Alice* was in the act of getting into the wharf, but some persons have expressed doubts of this. The mode of explanation and cause will only be certainly known when the leak is exposed to view. The steam pump and a steam fire engine were at work on her yesterday afternoon, and at dark most of the water had been taken out of her, and they commenced removing the cargo. During this day the leak will no doubt be brought to light.

F. P. BLAIR, JR.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., the bogus representative of BLAIR, of Missouri, was yesterday arraigned before the Mayor on the charge of stealing clothing from Capt. JNO. TAYLOE. It appears that since his discharge by the Mayor the other day, he was committed to Castle Thunder, where he grew penitent and acknowledged the theft, and, at his own request, was permitted to accompany a detective to a number of second-hand shops, where were recovered the military coat of Capt. TAYLOE and other articles of apparel; also, his sword and belt, which had been pawned for fifteen dollars. It is said that some of our returned prisoners recognize BLAIR as a prisoner in the Old Capitol at Washington, at the time they were there. He was sent on by the Mayor to answer.

A NEW COTTON LOAN.

From an article in the *Sentinel*, it appears that a new cotton loan is in the market. Some of its advantages are thus set forth:

"Hardly less important in this scheme is the offer to our own capitalists made at their suggestion. It is hardly probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will waive his option to pay *them* the interest in coin or cotton, as he may deem most expedient. But in either aspect, the loan ought to rule high in our markets. Take, as before, the holder of a thousand-dollar bond. If he is paid his interest in coin, the bond ought to command par, or nearly par, in coin. By payment in coin, he would get $60 per annum, equal in notes at present rates to $360, *or the enormous interest of thirty-six per cent.* But it is safe to assume that the Secretary will prefer to pay the interest in cotton so long as coin bears its present value, and that he will not pay in coin until after peace shall have fully restored the currency and exchanges to their normal condition. Assuming, therefore, the payment to be made in cotton at sixpence sterling per pound, the holder of the bond will receive four hundred and ninety-five pounds. This is now worth over thirty cents at the points where the coupon stipulates for its delivery, and will undoubtedly rise, after the Confederate taxes shall have been collected, to 40 cents in Confederate currency. Indeed, we hear it has already gone up to 40 cents. But take 30 cents as the price, and the holder draws an interest of $148 50, or 15 per centum on the face of his $1,000 bond. If he chooses to retain his cotton he has every opportunity of selling it at still higher prices. But at the worst, 15 per cent. is the yield on the bond. It seems plain, therefore, that this is the very best investment held out to our capitalists, and that, when offered, the bonds ought to command two or three hundred per cent. advance. As a stock, it seems far preferable to the fifteen million loan, which is now so much in request among moneyed men. That loan is quoted at 200. The security is, in our opinion, no better than this now about to be offered, and the interest is only eight per centum. This loan now under discussion will yield at least fifteen per cent. upon the least favorable supposition, viz.: that the cotton paid as dividend will be at once converted into money at present prices.

Another inducement to bidders here is that this stock may be conveniently and profitably used to make remittances to Europe. In our article of yesterday, we showed that this loan, being similar to the Erlanger loan, ought to command par, or nearly par, of coin in Europe. If this be so, what better thing could our capitalists do with money than to buy these bonds here and send them to Europe for disposition there? The exchange thereby purchased could be sold here at enormous profit. The bonds, also, would certainly answer better for remittances to make purchases in Europe than the fifteen million loan recently employed for this purpose by one of our Richmond importing companies.

The bidders for most new loans are discouraged by the fact that every such scheme multiplies the obligations of the Government and lessens its ability to pay. With this loan, however, the exact contrary holds. For every dollar of indebtedness put forth in bonds, at least two to three dollars of Treasury notes are retired from circulation, and thus the *aggregate* of our debt is largely diminished. The Government acquires new power to pay from its very issues, if those bonds shall command the large premium that we think they will; and we feel well assured that they will not be disposed of for any sum resembling a sacrifice. This scheme, so far as relates to American bidders, was invited, as before stated, by our capitalists, and, as a whole, is one of the ample means with which Congress has wisely invested the Secretary of the Treasury, and, as we believe, given him all the power required to conduct our finances to a successful issue. His unwearied endeavors to provide the ways and means of this great struggle, and to place our finances on a solid basis, fairly entitle him to the thanks of the country and to an unprejudiced judgment upon his official acts.

In the foregoing review of the advantages of this scheme we have assumed that the Secretary of the Treasury will put the loan upon the market here at the same time it is offered in Europe. It may be, however, that he will wait for the result in Europe before determining the questions whether to offer any or how much of the loan in this country. Without undertaking to predict what course his view of the public interests may incline him to pursue, we deem it sufficient to remark, in conclusion, that all we have said of the inducements of the loan would apply with equal or greater force if it should be offered first in the European market."

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.

In the Richmond *Examiner* of the 18th ult., we find a letter from FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, in which he admits that the reports in circulation regarding his having resigned his commission in the National navy, and subsequently having withdrawn the resignation, are true.

MOBILE, May 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

I observe in your paper of the 5th instant, handed to me to-day, an article headed a "Strange Record." This, unexplained, is injurious to me.

I do not deny the authorship of those letters you publish, nor have I ever denied making an application to recall my resignation in the United States navy, at the date mentioned. I am willing that all my acts, private and official, relating to my withdrawing from the United States navy, may be known to my countrymen. When I handed my resignation to Mr. WELLES, the day after the attack, in Baltimore, upon the Massachusetts regiment, I remarked "that it was the most unpleasant duty in my life to be compelled to resign from a navy I had so long and faithfully served, but as a Marylander and a slaveholder, I never could act against the South."

After my return home, and before my resignation had been acted upon, hearing from various sources that the troubles and difficulties in the country would certainly be arranged when Congress met, if not before, and which was the general impression, and that there was not to be any further resistance in Baltimore, I was induced to ask the recall of my resignation, if it had not been acted upon. When I resigned, I held the important and desirable position of Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard, and did not know at what hour I might be called upon to equip an expedition against the South or my native State. Those who have never served in the army or navy of the United States for forty years and upwards, and have never fought under her flag, or witnessed the respect paid to it throughout the world, wherever displayed, cannot know or appreciate the feelings of those who, from principle, were obliged to war against it.

I do not deny that I felt great regret that circumstances made it necessary that I should leave that navy; in this regret I am not alone, for there are thousands, aye millions, who regretted to see such a Government as the United States once was broken up. My acts in the Confederacy speak for themselves. The Revolutionary principles of my grandfather, THOMAS MCKEEN, ran through my veins, and I trust that such principles, with a clear conscience of having performed my duty, will govern me through life. My enemies may exert themselves to injure me, but they shall never have it in their power to say that I shrink from professional responsibilities or duties. Very respectfully,

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN.

An Inside View of Rebeldom.

A correspondent of the London *Herald*, who has made a visit to Charleston, writes under date of Richmond, June 1:

"Trains on the railways of the South move now slowly. The tracks are very much worn, and unsafe for traveling at high speed. The locomotives, passenger-cars, freight-trucks are all more or less dilapidated. This fact constitutes a grave disadvantage to the Confederacy, not only in its bearing on the concentration of masses of men at a given point with rapidity, but also in reference to transportation for their necessary supplies. Earthworks in all advantageous positions, sometimes on one side of the track, sometimes on another, picket-posts here, detachment-encampments there, general-headquarters at another place, are found scattered along the whole line of railway from Richmond to Charleston; and indicate forcibly the stubbornness of the resistance that, if the Federalists were to force back the present line of the Southern defence, would dispute their further advance inch by inch. 'On to Richmond,' if practicable to the North to-day, would therefore be exchanged but for a cry urging an advance for hundreds of miles of mutilation and massacre. Soldiers were met lounging at all the railway stations. Newsboys passed through the cars under the cross-fire of a hot demand. The last reports from the armies were asked of bystanders at each military station along the route, and some of the more impatient inquirers took every opportunity that occurred during the journey to obtain the latest news of the forces in the field from telegraph offices. The soldiers in the train were the cynosures of every eye. Young ladies, round and ruddy, fluttered, sometimes in pairs, sometimes in groups, at a coy distance from the attractions of the train, in all the glories of resplendent eyes and saucy parasols.

James Island constitutes the greater part of the southern boundary of the harbor of Charleston. That line of advance upon the city is defended by a system of works resting chiefly on the Stono, and by a garrison made up, in part, of the Sixty-first regiment of North Carolina. Invited to pay a visit to the camp of that corps, I started for the purpose, under the guidance of its Surgeon and Quartermaster, in the peculiar spring-wagon employed here as an ambulance. Driving to the headquarters of Gen. CLINGMAN, in company with the editor of the *North Carolina Journal*, I was received, in the absence of the General, by members of his Staff, assured heartily of their pleasure at my arrival among them as a representative of the English Press, and, after the Southern mode of expressing welcome and goodwill, invited to join, notwithstanding the efficiency of the blockade, in 'a drink' of brandy. An aide-de-camp for my guide, I was admitted, after a routine of challenges and counter-signs, into the secrets of the defences of the Stono, and enabled to make a full examination of one of their principal works, Fort Pemberton. Arrived after nightfall at the quarters of my hosts, we sat down to supper in a tent furnished with four camp-stools and a rough contrivance that answered the use of a table. Delicacy would forbid me from referring to the fare of my messmates of the moment, if to accept that bidding were not to deprive me of the pleasure of expressing publicly my admiration for the heroism with which they submit cheerfully to all privations in the cause which they hold to be that of liberty and law, of home and country. Indian-corn bread, fat bacon, and a certain substitute for tea constituted our fare, and were made very acceptable by pleasant conversation and hearty hospitality. The tea used on this occasion was made of leaves gathered on the island, from a plant known among its aboriginal inhabitants as the *youpon*, a shrub that, if not identical with, is at least possessed of many points of resemblance to that favorite of the South Americans, Paraguayan mate. This fare being that of the officers, what must be that of the rank and file; and how lofty must be the patriotism that, under the circumstances implied in that question, can, in face of the best fed and best comparisoned of armies, astonish the world with its deeds of arms? After tea I was presented to the several officers of the regiment, and, with the warmest of welcomes, invited to partake of an oyster roast. The officers of this regiment are, for the greater number, a sedate body of men; and, detained far from their homes by simply a sense of duty to their country, maintain a constant struggle against every yearning of their hearts for leisure to live. Col. RATCLIFF, the commanding officer of the corps, was educated originally for his present profession; and in addition to decided military capacity, possesses in a marked degree the manner and bearing of a soldier. We were all grouped around a 'jog' fire. Oysters, fished up during the day on the shores of the island, were rolled forward in a wheelbarrow, and one by one placed between the partially-lit logs over every flaming opening. After a few minutes, they were handed round, with the accompaniment of knife and towel, as thoroughly cooked. They were delicious. Gathered around the fire, some sitting on camp-stools, some standing up, some stooping in the act of snatching the almost red-hot delicacies of the occasion from the flame, we presented a group which, under the strong contrasts of its light and shade, would have formed a congenial subject for the coloring of SALVATOR ROSA—the smooth face of a young Lieutenant lit up here, in the fulness of the glare, the grim countenance of a bearded Captain standing out there in shadow from the darkness of night, and in another place the ebony features of the negro under a flood of flame, sparkling in radiance from his glossy cheeks, his darkling eyes, his polished teeth. The Major of the Sixty first North Carolina regiment having been on duty in front of the enemy, I occupied his bed, and arose in the morning to the sound of the reville. A detachment of about 200 men, detailed to do picket duty on the Stono, were drawn up after breakfast; and though dressed in all the dingy shades and different forms of 'citizen's dress,' were well shod, well armed, well drilled, and in all respects, save only that of uniform, a credit to the magnificent soldiery that has been sent to do battle against the execrated 'Yankees' by 'the good old North State.'"

LIFE WITH THE CONTRABANDS.

The Sea Island Plantations.

We have received the following private letter from an educated friend who went out some four months since to take charge of contrabands on two or three of the island plantations on the South Carolina coast. He went with the sole object of doing what he could to elevate the condition of the black man, and fit him for freedom. The writer is a close and philosophic observer, and this narrative of his experience will be found exceedingly interesting and valuable.

RED HOUSE PLANTATION,
PORT ROYAL ISLAND, S. C., Monday, May 18, 1863.

I have hitherto forborne to write you in order that when I should relate to you, according to your earnest request, of my experience and labors here as Government Superintendent of these poor people, I might state with the more intelligence, not only facts, but so far as possible, such conclusions as might be reasonably deduced from the facts. One great fault constantly to be found, in nearly all correspondence and conversation in regard to this war, and pretty much all reasoning thereon, is that people are so prone to generalize down to conclusions and principles of action, from single and isolated instances which may fall under their notice, without collecting and arranging a sufficient number of facts, and not digesting them when collected. Perhaps one of the results of of this war will be to settle us down to *think out* some of our enterprises, both national and individual, before we enter upon their accomplishment.

I came down here, as you well know, with an earnest desire to serve my country as best I might in this hour of her tremendous peril, and to do all I could toward the solution of the weighty problem, '*what shall be done with the freed blacks of the South?*' My experience is too limited yet to talk altogether intelligently on the subject, but on some points my mind is clear. To give value to my experiences in one direction, I had this important advantage to start with, that the people placed under my charge had the name of being "ugly and demoralized," a not very flattering recommendation of a people, to a person totally inexperienced, about to have them in charge. However, putting my trust in God, I went boldly forward. And here, at the very outset, I found nothing in all my past life experience giving me such advantage in dealing with them, as that which had given me a good knowledge of human nature. Above all things, the man having the charge of them should have good common sense, and know how to use it, and no description of their nature is more complete or accurate than that of Gen. SAXTON to some Northern Committee men—that "they are intensely human."

PLANTATION JEALOUSIES.

I have charge of two plantations, numbering about 80 and 85 people, all told, or 165 in all, comprising both 'broad people and those belonging to the plantations, the term 'broad people being given to those living abroad or belonging to plantations abroad; these 'broad people having been brought here by the Government for protection in the exigencies of war, and placed upon plantations where there was most room. They came from Edisto Island and the Santee. And here I may state the greatest difficulty I have found with them, is in the peculiar jealousy existing between people of different plantations. I had thought it might be merely local and peculiar to my people, but others speak of the same thing. It does not show itself in the daily intercourse of the people, so as to cause any irritation or effervescence of feeling among them; it is not malignant. It is a dark, untold suspicion of a nameless cause, for I have asked the 'broad people to put their finger on a single action of the home people which should give just grounds for such feeling, and they are unable to do it; but it prevents all these truthful combinations so necessary to the formation of social communities, without which persons become clannish, and all prosperity as a people is impossible. I speak of my own experience in this matter. It is very short and narrow, so that no general conclusion as to the capacity of the race is to be drawn from it. Others may have experience directly to the contrary. I hope and trust so. The instance which forms the ground of this remark is as follows:

At the sale of these lands for taxes, the people of their own account came to me, requesting me to stand up for them at the sale, and purchase for them their places "if I could." They furnished me with $410 for that purpose, in silver and United States currency. I soon ascertained that their place,—Red House—was sure to be redeemed, the heirs being loyal. This knowledge coming to them, they then wished me to purchase elsewhere if I could, for they were anxious for a "home of their own," to use their own words. I succeeded, by an arrangement with Dr. PECK, in buying in the Edgerly plantation in conjunction with the Edgerly people, containing from 800 to 1,000 acres. With the idea of purchasing the house, the 'broad people contributed somewhat. But now that they must move on to another plantation, now that one of the Red House people, having paid some $230 toward the purchase money, will hold the reversion of the whole land, unless the others pay their share within two years, thus making them responsible to him, they will have no share or lot in the matter. They say they had rather stay under Government. But I tell them that Government has told me it will have nothing to do with them under such circumstances; but it makes no difference; "we can't make up our minds yet," they say. And that, though they can have some twenty-five acres of land each, two-thirds of it ready for the plantation, at $15 for the whole, to be paid for in *crops* in two years! Was ever such stupidity! It requires the patience of four Jobs and a Moses. They acknowledge, if Government would allot them land at a given rent, they would take it in a moment. Then why not this, at so cheap a rate, when it is your own to sell? "Oh, you don't know those people as well as we, you will see by-and-by." But another element that comes in very strongly, is their strong desire to go back to their old homes, and they are looking for every movement which shall accomplish the desired object. But this, plainly, is not the trouble with them here. *They don't want to mix.* It is a wonder to my mind how this jealousy arose. Is it possible that it is a part of the wicked system of their former owners, cultivated by them, to throw all obstacles possible in the way of any systematized effort of the slaves to obtain their freedom? But under a careful system of oversight and culture, I have no doubt it will soon wear away. It is the only case in my short dealing with them, where they have not responded to reason.

THE PURCHASE OF FREEHOLDS.

Now, that I have introduced the subject, this purchase of land, with its attendant circumstances, is one of the most encouraging experiences in regard to them. In the first place, the noble conduct of the person who furnished the greater portion of the purchase money, in being willing to share the land *equally* with all the families—in being willing to wait two years for his money to be refunded—in being willing *then* to take it in corn or cotton, all speaks well for a noble and generous heart. In the second place, that the people had sense and courage enough to combine and lay out their hard earnings in an entirely new experiment to them. In the third place, that they have gone on with the purchase, with the divisions of the land between the two peoples, and with the final subdivision of their portion among themselves, with not a particle of wrangling or contention—often saying, "just show me my land and I am satisfied." In the fourth place, that they have sense enough to see and *acknowledge* their need of a white person to look after them, settle their disputes, protect them in their rights, and advise them as to their best interests; and if you once get their confidence, they will follow your advice with great docility, responding to all your suggestions with remarkable readiness. That when they find you honest with them, straightforward, just between man and man, kind, uniform in your dealing, so that they may know what to depend upon, always having their best interests at stake, and, above all, *trusting them*, and sharp enough to track them out when they are sly—in short, when they find you are *manly* with them and treat them *as men*, it is the easiest matter in the world to manage them, for all you have to do is to let them *manage themselves*, giving them general directions and guidance, and standing ready to settle disputes and nip all wrong conduct in the bud; and they will yield, when you have their confidence, to calm reasoning more readily than any people with whom I ever became acquainted. But they must see that your position is well taken, and that you are not to be hoodwinked or blustered out of it, for they are *great blowers* when occasion requires. Have they good common sense themselves? Well, let a person try to deal with them on any other basis and he will have his eye teeth cut pretty quick. Their way is to hear all you have to say, and then *lay low*, unless important interests are immediately at stake, until your decision applies to them, and then they will come back and wish to be "made sensible"—to use their language—of the matter. Or thus: If the matter comports with good sense and common justice, they will generally cheerfully yield with the expression, "Well, I'm satisfy." But if they are pretty heady and opinionated, and your course goes crosswise of their strong desires, you must simply *be sure* that your course is just and reasonable and fair, and if it is not they are very quick to point it out to you—then state it to them with force and clearness, and *stand firm.* They will then always back down when their good sense has a chance to digest the matter calmly, and they can retreat without seeming to. Nothing is more amusing to me than to get hold of one of these heady fellows, who is prone to set up his judgment above others on the place, and get their dislike to that extent, and hear him commence on some unpleasant decision of yours with the words, "Now you see right is *right*, and wrong is *wrong*, bekasce why," &c. Now, let two or three others be present to hear the argument, and hear him put through a little. Then hear the remarks, "De ole nigger couldn't get round dat *no how.* Well, Sir, I likes to see him not to hab his own way sometimes." "Dat was very pretty, *very pretty, indeed.* I declare, Sir, you manage him *just right.* He got nothing to say to dat. Oh, he'll talk as long as you are mind to talk wid him, but he'll see when he has time to tink of it, dat he is on the wrong course altogether. De ole man allers want to rule in ebery ting."

THE WAY TO MANAGE THEM.

The great trouble with many superintendents is, they undertake to manage *too much*; but the people want to be let alone, and be thought to have sense themselves. I am often asked: "Are they not sly and tricky, and will they not lie and steal intolerably?" According to my experience, that is just as you deal with them. They always kept their own doors and chests under lock and key, which is an evidence that they consider each other untrustworthy. On one occasion I asked one of them why this was done. He referred right back to times of Slavery, when they, on many plantations, had scarcely enough to keep soul and body together, in which case those worse off would take from those better off, rather than be so pinched for want of food; and the same with clothing. Those were the times, also, when the negro—having no rights recognized in his labor, none in the possession and sole enjoyment of his wife, none in his children, none *anywhere*—did, as all human beings do under like circumstances, all they could to circumvent their oppressors, whether by fair means or foul, by which they might recover to their own use some small part, at least, of that unjustly taken from them. Hence deception and thieving in the negro character from the power of enforced habit. This is to be met with reason, with patience and great firmness, and the shrewder you are to detect them, the more the people will think of you, both because we all respect wisdom and sagacity, and because they then feel the more safe from the sly wickedness of each other. I have to say for my plantations, so far as my experience goes, that I have not been troubled in the least by the tendency in them, though I have met with it several times. In general they have been as straightforward with me and with each other as white people. I simply tell them I wish them to be *men* and *women*, and no longer slaves—that I shall *trust them* until I find them unworthy of trust, and then I shall treat them as all liars and thieves ought to be treated. The consequence is, with a manly response, they scorn ever to tell me anything but the simple truth, and when I put them to their word they never have failed me, not under the strongest temptations, *as I know of.*

GROWING SELF-RESPECT.

The worst habit they have is that terribly demoralizing one of abject dependence and begging. By the wisdom of God, I have succeeded in reasoning with them on that so favorably, that begging is now a rare exception. I have some old disabled persons entirely under support of Government, but they will, to use their term, "pinch and *pinch*, Massa," rather than come to me to ask for comforts. On the other hand, I mean to be very careful to see all their reasonable wants supplied, so far as may be. In the matter of rations, they would hug the Government breast with all the earnestness of a babe. But I soon taught them the honor and the nobleness of depending on one's self for food and clothes, and the meanness and unmanliness of looking to another for the body to be filled and clothed; so that, in very many instances, persons in need would borrow money over and over again rather than come to me for rations. I told them always I would never allow them to starve, but that I always considered it a disgrace for a man to be fed by the public. Now they seem absolutely *ashamed* to come to me for food. To help them along, I told them I would loan them money myself, and did so to more than a score of persons; and when their pay-roll was paid, they came to me of their own accord and paid me their little sums, which I consider very creditable when we consider their great need; for, of course, none but the relatively poor borrowed. I was told I would lose it unless I took it as it passed through my hands to them from the Paymaster. I wanted that *very test put.* It *did* pass, all of it, through my hands to them, with one exception, and I have not lost a cent. I saw it was possible an important moral lesson needed to be taught here, and was much interested to see the result. The lesson was not needed.

THE PARENTAL RELATION.

There is one matter of vast interest to them which I have not as yet succeeded in impressing upon them in a measure commensurate with its momentous importance. I refer to the rearing of their children. The subject has not come before my mind with its proper weight until of late; and to bring them up to their proper duty in this matter is going to be a very difficult matter, indeed, because more than one set of habits is to be broken in upon, and entirely obliterated before a thorough remedy is effected. Let us go back a little and relate the history of the matter as they have related it to me. In "secesh times," their constant expression for the time of Slavery, everything turned, as a general rule, upon getting as much as possible out of the slave with the least expense. Hence two results as touching the children. The mothers, to the furthest extent possible, were made field workers. The children, as soon as the mother was well enough to work, were put in the hands of an old nurse, called a child-minder, disabled from field or active labor, to care for during the absence of the mother. As a result, between working hard by day, preparing victuals when home at night, and resting after all was done, they scarcely saw the children only to nurse them, and when they were weaned still more rarely, for the old nurse had half their affections. So this habit is firmly formed of not taking a personal interest in one's own children in any extent corresponding with the depth of the maternal instincts, but of looking to some one else for their care and culture. The other result is that of making the child as little expensive as possible to the master. So they furnish only a shirt for boys, leaving the other articles to the parents. Well, then, when they went hungry half time, though that depended upon the master, when they had no property in their children, when they had all they could do to furnish clothes for the Winter, were not particular to have the children well clothed, but, on the contrary, were right glad when the weather was warm enough that they might cast off not only pants, but shirt and all—the boys, I mean, for native modesty will show itself in poor, degraded colored girls. But this much for the parents, some of them at least, when the little black rascals tease to pull their shirts off, "'Zain't secesh times now; keep your shirt on, Boy." I talk with them on this subject of children with all my power; I am met with the statement, "Can't leab de field to mind de chil'n, Sir; grass punishin' my arm too much; got to fight him hard." Government necessarily compels them to make their own arrangements for child-minder—they have got in their first full crop of corn and potatoes—a beautiful crop—they know they will have rations no longer than August, and that their subsistence depends upon their fidelity in cultureing their crops. Now, what are you going to do? No other way but to fight the habit as they fight the grass—steadily, patiently, and with discreet constancy. If one has wisdom and patience enough it can be managed.

GRATITUDE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

One of the most interesting manifestations of outcropping manliness showed itself the other day in a consultation with my leading men on Red House, as to whether they would be willing to work the plantation for the remainder of the season, under the care of Mr. FYLER, who has redeemed the place on behalf of the loyal heirs, his former wife being the daughter of TALBIRD, the former owner of the place. In redeeming the place Government does not allow him to disturb the people until their present crops are all garnered, without their full consent and thorough understanding. Mr. FYLER wishes to obtain immediate possession of the place in order to secure the profit of the cotton crop now in, some 20 acres. He proposes to the people to let them remain at their crops on precisely the same basis as they do under Government, only that he would pay them as often as they wanted it, instead of once in ten months, and would increase somewhat the wages for working the cotton crop. They at once came to me to be "made sensible" of the full meaning of the offer. Having seen the agent of FYLER, and obtained a full understanding of his wishes, I called the men into my room, and stated to them fairly, without color either way, the proposition and the advantages they would gain by it. After listening attentively, immediately I had finished, one of them commences: "Well, as for me, I mean to own my *own manhood*, and I'm goin' on to my *own* land, just as soon as when I git dis crop in, an' I don't desire for to make any change until *den.* Beside all dat, I'm willing for to work for de Government for *notin*, if he need 'em, for *all I got* I owe to de Government. He gib me my freedom, and *ebery* TING, and I work de Government crop 'fore I work my own (which is literally true,) but I'm *not goin'* to work for any man for any such price" (25 cents a day.) "Now dat's jest what *I tink*," chimes in a grayhead, "I'm willing to do any ting for de Government, but I *won't* work for *no* MAN for 25 cents a day—not *dis chile*—unless he gib me my rations *too!*" This was the sentiment of all. Now the *gratitude* shown here is why I alluded to this interesting consultation, and the manliness which always goes with it.

To show their gratitude to me for my labors and interest in their behalf, purchasing and dividing their land and dealing uprightly with their money, they have of their own accord put in for me on their own land, five acres of cotton, all hands going into the plowing, planting, and supplying it until the crop was well and safely up. Then, thinking this manifestation of their sense of gratitude and appreciation of my labors was all I could desire, I went into a fair business arrangement with them, whereby they agreed to take care of the crop entirely, which they are now doing.

THEIR STYLE OF WORK.

That you may see what my two plantations are now doing, I will make this simple statement: They number about 80 people each, all told. All the able-bodied men, some 18, are in the First and Second South Carolina Volunteers or in the navy. Each plantation has in about eighty acres of corn, both combined have in about fifty acres of cotton and eighty of potatoes, beside considerable quantities of peanuts and rice, and their crops in the main look clean and flourishing. As an explanation why more cotton was not put in, the people when I took them, from some misunderstanding with my predecessor, had lost all hope, courage and heart, and were strongly inclined to put in nothing which was not to be their own, but the cultivation of which drew wages from Government. They put in their crops substantially on this basis, in its results, on many plantations. They put in their corn at the rate of one and a half acres to a working hand and one-fourth of an acre to a child—potatoes, one-half acre to a working hand, one-sixteenth to a child. Government furnishes teams and implements, excepting hoes. For the use of land, teams, &c., on many places, they give about one-third of their corn; two-thirds of the corn, all their potatoes, peanuts, rice, &c., they have to themselves. They put in all the cotton they choose, cultivate it for 25 cents a day, substantially, up to the picking, which they do at 2½ cents per pound. So far as my experience goes, and more than one Superintendent will agree with me, if they can rely upon being honestly and fairly dealt with, they are frugal and industrious and reliable, working early and late without urging. On account of their ignorance, they are so dependent upon the whites that when they once come across an honest man, they will, as I have before said, place everything in his hands.

IMPOSED UPON BY SHARPERS.

I study every possible way to enable them, and teach them here, to help themselves, but they will be much imposed upon by infamous rascals until they can read and write, for many whites will not hesitate to exchange the darkies gold—for they have it to this day—for counterfeit money or bad money, or bills of a lower denomination. Speaking of money, reminds me of a most amusing question put to me by a native African on my Red House Plantation, some 80 or 90 years old, upon handing him a 50 cent piece postage currency, as follows: "Dem figures on dare, dey Uncle Sam's wife?" The ancient and innocent African looked up with inquiring astonishment as I roared incontinently, "Why," said I, "where is Uncle Sam himself?" "He on dem big bill aint he?" "Well, but who is Uncle Sam?" "Why," said the darkey, now beginning to doubt the correctness of his impression, "I to't him Mr. Linkum." So I explained to him the best I could all about Uncle Sam. My foreman once asked me who *Uncle Sam* was, he thinking him to be the President,

THEIR RELIGIOUS FEELING.

Now, shall I saw a few words concerning their religious feeling, or shall I close this already long letter? It is a most interesting subject, and perhaps a few words upon it, even at this length, might sufficiently attract your attention. Many say they are peculiarly and essentially a religious people. I somewhat doubt that statement. It seems to me but natural that any people placed under their peculiar circumstances, should develop the same religious growth. Here are the premises. A people of warm and generous instincts are placed in galling servitude, so far as the deprivation of all natural right is concerned, under an earnest, powerful, impressive race, who live under all the forms and much of the spirit of the ever Blessed Redeemer. The subject people, having the natural religious tendencies of the human race, live under the constant preception and much of the exemplary teachings of the Gospel. By their absolute dependence, their faith and suspicious distrust become equally intensified, and where they *can* trust, they will do so with all the simplicity and earnestness of a child—the very *element* and *foundation* of all children growth. Our natures invariably teach us, whether in a savage or civilized state, that there is an all-wise, all-powerful and beneficent Being somewhere in the universe whose ear is easily propitiated toward the penitent and suffering. The teachings of the Gospel under which they live, turns their faith with great power toward this Being. Their deprivation of all natural right and property, and their consequent suffering, drives them toward the throne of grace with tremendous power as their only resource, and natural justice and belief in the goodness of the good Being gives them hope and courage and persistency. Now, taking these premises, and I think they are mainly correct, wouldn't any people become essentially religious? I simply throw out the suggestion. For it is, after all, a matter of small consequence, being that they are more simply and sincerely religious than any people with whom I ever became acquainted. We at the North have more of the forms and surroundings, more of the forms and ceremony, but they move of the spirit and inner life. At least three-fourths of my people are church members, and they follow the teachings of the Bible with wonderful closeness.

Not long since two of the old people were taken quite sick, one of whom since died. All at once I missed members from the "praise meeting," and at the same time heard singing in unexpected quarters among their cabins. Upon inquiring, I found that members had been delegated to carry the praise meeting to their sick persons, and three or four assembled at their *bunk* side and lifted the sincere expression of praise and prayer to the ever adorable Redeemer. Every Thursday evening is what they call examination night—I don't know but 'tis once a month—when any difficulty, hard words, anger or failure to respond to Christian salutation or Christian duty, is brought up and *settled* even to the falling upon the knee and asking forgiveness. Every Tuesday evening is "bruders' meeting," when *all* "the bruders" must pray if no more than the Lord's prayer. Every Thursday evening is sisters' meeting, when all the *sisters* must do likewise, and all the members are present at each meeting. Saturday evening is a general meeting. Sunday evening is a shout, and Sunday morning before sunrise is the Lord's day meeting, and all are faithfully attended and never omitted. And with one or two exceptions I have no difficult in making them respond to Christian duty—the older Christians I mean. There are some young *war widows* whom I confess remind me much of the 5th chapter of the 1st Epistle of Paul to Timothy, the widows are so inclined to be idle and gad about with their tongues hung on a centre. But the older ones stand up by my side and sustain me faithfully in reproving them and urging them to their duty, and after all I get on with them quite reasonably. Their husbands are in the army. They pray with so much sincerity and simplicity that a Christian heart at once melts down with them, although a thoughtless person would often be moved to mirth by their expressions. In addressing the Deity they never say "thou." Dear Jesus you said so and so—they rather, "Oh God, oh Jesus, when we have done chawing all your hard bone and swallering all your bitter pills, take me to your own home in Heaven, *do* God, for Christ's sake, and while we travel here below keep us in the hollow of your hand, swap grace for sin, and keep us from all devils and divers and all the pale-faced nations."

(ghosts,) &c. To hear them pray for the Northern soldiers and for the Government!—well, come and hear them *yourself*. On the President's fast day all of both plantations stopped work and pretty much the whole body attended church with sincerity, and they spent two hours before breakfast on that day in the praise-room, praying with tremendous earnestness. Now some take a romantic view of all these evidences and consider them as great saints. Like all religious people some of them are, but the most of them have much yet to learn, and in the scale of civilization they are way down where slavery have trod them, but they have, as you will see, all the elements of a good moral and material growth, only give them a proper chance.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

Now what shall that chance be? There is the great question, but to my mind comparatively an easy one, for in their character you have everything at hand, all it wants is proper education, direction and control. Should they be put on an equality with the whites? Just so fast as they raise themselves to an equal standard of growth. Would you give them equal privileges now? Not till they grow to the appreciation of them. Should they be sent out of the country? They are here. Take care of them as you should. Then that question will in due time take care of itself. No people will respond to faithful, patient care more readily than they.

Are they ready now for the responsibilities of freemen. No, by *no* means. They need patient development to bring them to it. In my opinion a semi-military superintendency, where they could be kindly used, but summarily dealt with, and compelled to honest, steady industry, preserved from the vices of civilized life before they shall have learned how to combat them, in the development of all manly qualities, and taught in the art of self-government, is best adapted to their present condition. They need more watchful and individual care, as yet, than they would get, if thrown upon their own resources, and what is singular, none are so thoroughly aware of this as themselves. Indeed, their great danger lies in becoming freemen at the same time that they exchange plantation life for one which tends to bring them into direct contact with all the temptations of civilized life. They are now singularly free from degrading and disgusting vices, resulting from those causes, their isolation from the places where such vices most do centre, their life of enforced industry in which no time was given to the enjoyment of simple pleasures, and their exceedingly simple diet, by which all animal passions are tamed down. Hence, you see all persons hiring them in large centres of population where wickedness does congregate, complain bitterly of their vices and infidelity, or rather unfaithfulness. What more can you expect of those who rear *children* in the ways of temptation, and in their knowledge of the deceitfulness and wickedness of the human heart or of the power of their own desires? If the negroes can be kept on the plantations, be kept in the same little centre of society as now, where all their powerful church influences can operate, be kept busy in agricultural labor, and away from frequent visits to towns, they will grow to be a self-governing, faithful people. But it will take time, and with time and patience can be done as well as not. On my plantations they are following all the simple habits of plantation life, cultivate the soil with industry, hope and patience perform faithfully all their church duties, cheerfully submit to control, patiently submit to requisitions of Government, although hard, necessarily, in some individual instances, and are taking every step, with one or two individual exceptions, as I have before mentioned, to become honest and industrious owners of the soil, and in those exceptions the men are only waiting to have their old homes reopened to them. But it must be remembered that they are degraded, superstitious, disgusting in some things—for a man to live constantly with them as I do—on a very low scale of growth, requiring great patience, self-denial, forbearance and wisdom, to deal with them faithfully. To be a faithful superintendent is a sort of missionary life.

Thus I have gone through my experience in this interesting matter quite cursorily and on detached occasions as business would allow, giving you, according to your request, as faithful a statement of matters connected with this important experiment as is in my power, and trust my relation will give you much satisfaction.

Most respectfully your friend, A. S. H.

FISHING.

A Pleasant Trip on the St. Lawrence—A Week Among the Finny Tribes—Scenery, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAPE VINCENT, June, 1863.

Here we are, my friend, on the majestic St. Lawrence, the broad waters beneath us moving on in their everlasting course towards the great deep. (Mark, the pronoun I use is not the editorial WE, which you of the public press use with such potentiality, multiplying your individual selves, as if each were at least *tria juncta in uno*. This is well. It is as it should be. Albeit you sit in your quiet dormitories high up toward the clouds, silent as the Sphinx, yet speaking with 10,000 voices to the people everywhere.)

I was saying that we (my little grandson and myself with a boatman) are here upon the majestic St. Lawrence, opposite the pleasant little town of Cape Vincent. The cool breeze, as it comes whispering through the woodlands that skirt the shore and sweeping lazily over the river, is balmy with the odors and genial with the the freshness of forest and field. The stars have just banished away into the depths above. In the East, fleecy clouds lighted up by the early sunbeams into a blaze of glory, are burnishing the sky, while in the West the spectral grayness of the morning twilight still lingers. The birds are filling the air with the melody of their matin songs. The swallow, fresh from its night perch, with unwearied wing, glances along the surface of the river, dipping its pinions in the quiet waters in its arrowy flight. Above us, high in the heavens—almost a speck in the azure depths—"soars an eagle, rejoicing in his pride of peace," while away beneath him hovers an osprey, turning his keen eye downward, watching for his finny prey. The seagull in its ceaseless flight circles around us, scanning with curious interest our little craft. In the meadow, along which our course lies, the "bobolink" leaps up from the grass, and, poising himself in mid-air, shakes the dewdrop from his wings and carols merrily his joyful song; while on the topmost spray of the thorn the brown thrush perches himself, swaying in the breeze as he sings. In the bay at the upper end of the island, over against us, is a brood of young ducks, sporting with unfledged wings in playful gyrations around the staid and watchful mother, and away out in mid-channel floats a loon, lifting up his clarion voice, ringing, clear, metalic, echoing like a bugle over the waters, and rebounding from the rocky islands. The morning is full of freshness and beauty—brightness and glory are all around us.

We are on a "troll" among the finny tribes of the St. Lawrence. Far back in our wake, moving slowly through the water is a minnow, an appendage to my silken line. The rod is in my hand, and if bass, or pickerel or muscalonge, —— Hurrah! He has seized the bait! The hook is in his jaw, and away he plunges, skiving madly through the water, in his frantic efforts to escape—steady now!—steady! Give him head! Press the reel gently, but let him run. See how he makes the line hiss again, bending the elastic rod like a read. Steady, his efforts are relaxing, reel him in—give him no rest! Gently now, but reel him in! Faster—faster still. See! a new fury has seized him! He leaps clear from the water, shaking his head fiercely, to throw the hook clear from his jaw, and away he plunges again—now toward the middle of the river—now straight toward the bottom—now like an arrow down the stream—now across, this way and that, up, down, every way. Steady again! Press the reel gently. See! He has exhausted his energies and rises to the surface, gaping with distended jaws and ceasing almost to struggle. Reel him in faster! Faster still. There! He sees us and with renewed strength he plunges away! Let him run! It is his last effort—his last battle for life. Press the reel gently. Harder now! He has ceased his flight. Reel him in again! Boatman, handle the landing net. It is under him. Raise it quickly. Hurrah! hurrah! A five-pound bass, and the gamest fish that swims! Hurrah!

The sun is rising in the East. A stream of light blazes through the branches of the island trees, and glows in a long line of brightness across the water, as if a great conflagration were raging in the low forests beyond. And, see how majestically the great orb sweeps in glory up over the tree tops, marching, with imperial tread up into the heavens, red and fiery as he glows through the mist and smoke and haze that hang in the early morning like a shadowy veil above the river! A splendid sight, a beautiful phenomenon, is the sunrise—not as it occurs in the city, but off here on the St. Lawrence—the purest, noblest, most majestic river in the round world. Have you ever witnessed the sunrise in the country? Does your memory call up from the dimness of vanished years, from the depths of the long past, how in the early morning, when Spring was sinking into the arms of Summer—when the air was full of freshness, sweet with the fragrance of flowers, and balmy with the odors of forest and field—when the dewdrops sparkled like diamonds on the grass, and the leaves on the trees rustled and shook themselves in glee, as the soft breeze stirred among them—when

Hurrah! again hurrah! The hook is in his jaw, and away he plunges for the broad deep water, one hundred—two hundred feet. Give him play, but press the real always—keep the line taut always. There must be no slack, or he is gone. Feel him always; hold him in hand always; restrain him gently, but firmly in his flights; reel him in if he pauses; give him no rest. There he goes again straight for the bottom. Let him dive, but keep your thumb on the reel and your rod bent. See! he ceases to struggle—holding back like an obstinate mule. Reel him in! Faster!—faster still. Handle your landing net, boatman. But no! He sees us and is off again. No matter, let him run; he is ours. It is but one more struggle for life, and that is vain. He has surrendered. He floats on the surface, rolling over and over, turning his white belly to the sun as we reel him in. Now your landing net. Lift away! Hurrah! Hurrah! A twelve pound pickerel! Hurrah! Put on another minnow, boatman, and row along.

I was saying something about the glories of the early morning—the splendor of a Summer sunrise. I think I was asking you if you remembered having seen the stars stealing away into the vaults above, withdrawing their watch from the sky, or noted the lighting up of the East, as the sun rose from his bed of darkness, flashing his brightness across the heavens, gilding with glory the mountain peaks—chasing the night shadow down their rugged sides, and, bounding like a courser above the hills, started on his career along the firmament? If you had noted how full of joy and gladness all living things seemed to be, and how a mighty shout of rejoicing, a hallelujah, an anthem of praise, a wild song of ecstacy—a——Another! No; he's gone—no, again—he's there! But how is this? No resistance—no struggle; a surrendering without an effort; no battle for life. Well, reel him in. Pshaw! A plebeian perch; one of the canaille; a sans culotte of the St. Lawrence! Toss him overboard! What right had he to thrust himself into the company of his betters? Toss him back to his vulgar associates with a message of warning. Away with him.

I was speaking of the sunrise. I was endeavoring to persuade you to search among the caverns of your memory—to call up from the twilight of vanished years a recollection of the change from the dark and silent inanition of night, to the recuperated vitality, the brightness and glory of the morning. Who, out here on the St. Lawrence, when the Summer is young, talks about sleep after the stars have faded from the sky? Who thinks of repose with nature's anthem sounding in his ears, or wastes in dull oblivion the hours when all the wild things are shouting in the exuberance of gladness, and holding their carnival of joy? Who can be a sluggard when ——. What's that? Has the hook struck the bottom? Is it grappled to a rock, a sunken log or a root? Back, boatman back! or the line will be severed. But, see! Hurrah! We are fast to no rock—no log—no dead thing. Per Jupiter; there is life, activity, strength, at the other end of the line! Hurrah! Hurrah! There must be skill, coolness, science, in this contest. Press the reel! Harder! Harder still! Measure his strength, but remember that the line by which you hold him is frail and he must not be permitted to exhaust it. An instant of dead pull and he is gone. He will snap the line like a thread. Press the reel! Harder, but let it whirl. See, you have scarcely five fathoms left. Check him in his flight. Let him bend your rod to a semi-circle, but let the reel turn. Back, boatman!—back in the direction of the flying fish! Follow swiftly in his wake—gently, now! There, he has paused in his career—reel him in! See, he darts directly toward you. Reel him in—faster, faster still! There, he stops again. Gently, now, but reel him in—keep him busy—give him no time to consider, no time to calculate the means of escape, not a moment's rest. There he goes again! Let him run, but press the reel—keep your rod bent—feel him always—he's becoming exhausted now—his strength is failing—reel him in again. See, he rises to the surface, gasping with distended jaws for breath. Jupiter Tonans! what a fish! Boatman, handle the landing net; be ready to lift him in. But steady, not yet! Make no motion—the battle is not over. One more struggle, and we have him. There, he sees us, and away he plunges. Steady, now! Give him a hundred, two hundred feet of line, but press the reel always—harder, harder now! There, his flight is over. He has yielded to his fate—surrendered to his destiny; reel him in. Now, boatman, the net. Steady! It is under him—hoist away! Seize him by the gills! Safely landed! Hurrah! A thirty-pound muscalonge! Hurrah! Hurrah!

I despair, my friend, of the sunrise. Permit me, however, to assure you in the earnestness of perfect sincerity, that the sun still rises in its morning as gloriously as it did long ago, when you and I were boys, when life with us was in the morning—when our steps, as our hearts, were light—before time had sprinkled our heads with the frosts of years. I speak of the fact on no doubtful authority. My senses are my witnesses. I have *seen* the stars vanish away, and the sun rise as of old in his glory.

But the river is ablaze with light. The glare is becoming oppressive. Home, now, boatman, to breakfast. H.

The Mississippi Battles.

A private letter in our hands from an officer in HOVEY's division, dated near VICKSBURGH, May 27, has the following:

* * * "I suppose you already know about the gunboat fight at Grand Gulf, and it is not necessary for me to say anything about that. As it turned out, it was lucky that we did not silence all their guns, for if we had, as we afterwards learned, we should have landed and been blown to atoms. We landed at 3 o'clock P. M., and marched our whole force down the river some four miles, and waited for the transports to run the forts, which they did under a heavy fire at about 10 P. M. It was a grand sight. We were greatly afraid that our boats would be blown out of the water, but thanks to a kind Providence, they went through uninjured. As they swung round toward us, we gave them three rousing cheers. The next day we were ordered to leave our horses, and take up our line of march for Port Gibson. We marched all night until the break of day; took a hasty breakfast, and then received orders to prepare for battle. Our boys marched up the hill, which was about seventy feet high, and formed on the ridge. The rebs opened upon us, and ten thousand of our muskets at once responded. The fight lasted all day, and ended at night by the retreat of the enemy. Our boys camped on their ground, and at break of day followed them for many hours—in fact did not give up following them till we reached the rear of this doomed city, where we now are. All of our men fought like devils, our own regiment losing 74 killed and wounded. The rebels must have lost 1,500 or 2,000 in killed and wounded, besides a large number of prisoners. They admitted that they never before were so badly whipped. This fight was on May 1. With little delay, we marched on toward Jackson, but brought up at the intersection of the Vicksburgh road—had a little brush with the rebs—and then went into camp for two days, living on pop corn and mutton. For several days after this we had nothing to eat but what we could pick up. Sometimes we could find berries, and occasionally would knock down a pig. Some of our men passed forty-eight hours without any food whatever. We have played all sorts of games with the rebs, and have carried our point in every instance. Our advance went up to Jackson and destroyed part of the place. Hearing that the place had been taken, we turned for Vicksburgh, and marched until stopped by a rebel force at Champion Hills. We drew up in line of battle, and at 10 A. M., went in and had one of the hardest fights on American record. It lasted all day. Our regiment lost 19 killed and 93 wounded. It charged upon two batteries and took them. Our division lost some fourteen hundred in killed and wounded. Most of GRANT's army was in this fight. We took some 3,000 prisoners. Our division was left to take care of the wounded and bury the dead. The advance pushed on to Black River, met 5,000 rebs, fought them and took thirty-three pieces of cannon and 3,000 prisoners. The rebs burned part of the railroad bridge, which had been strongly fortified. The bridge was half a mile long. We arrived back of Vicksburgh on the 21st, hungry and sore, yet feeling that we had done a capital piece of business. We had captured 93 cannon, had taken 7,873 prisoners, and killed and wounded as many more. I had been cut off from all communication with the North for five weeks. We found the rear of the city, like the front, very strongly fortified. This is the ninth day of the siege. The cannon roar night and day. We have made charges without effect thus far; but our intention is to bag the whole lot in the end." * * * *

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Legislative Imbroglio in Illinois—The Democratic State Convention—Interesting Statement about Affairs at Vicksburgh.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 15, 1863.

Our Legislative "imbroglio" continues to be the topic of general discussion. The Democrats are attempting to make the most of the act of the Governor by charging him with thereby defeating various important public measures, among which is the General Appropriation bills—the bill appropriating $100,000 for the sick and wounded soldiers, and others—which it were desirable should have been passed, but which the majority gave no indication of passing; on the contrary, the Assembly refused, on the morning of the prorogation to consider a motion to agree to the Senate's amendments of the Senate's bill;—but after the adjournment the Democratic members got together and pretending that they were still in legal existence, passed the bill with the amendment. This was done, of course, for political effect, and will not be without its influence upon the ignorant masses of the party.

The Democratic State Mass Convention is to be held in Springfield, on Wednesday. Immense efforts are making to secure a large attendance, which will, to some extent, be successful.

The enrollment for this city has been completed. It was quietly done, and with but little difficulty. There have been but a very few arrests made for resistance to the officers, and refusing to answer the questions required by the law. The roll foots up 12,628—or about 8,000 less than the number of votes given at the recent municipal election. The disparity is the greatest in those Wards which gave the Democratic ticket an extra majority.

By the way, the contest of the seat of our Mayor and others is progressing before the Superior Court. Its final hearing, I understand, has been set down for the last Monday in this month. It is charged that the Democrats have, in violation of law, been tampering with the ballots, which are required to be retained, under seal in the City Clerk's office for six months; but may be examined under an order of the Court, in case of a contest. But the Democrats have held midnight sessions over these ballots and manipulated them at pleasure—altering to cover up their tracks and to favor their interests generally. So it is charged, and universally believed. Should this be proven before the Court, it will go far to establish the existence of the original frauds, judicially—for in the public mind they are already established beyond question. The Republicans feel confident, from the developments already made, of succeeding in ousting the present incumbents.

Every day brings to our hearts and homes reserved evidences of the "death harvest" of the slaveholders' war. Last evening Dr. EVERTS preached in the First Baptist Church a solemn discourse, commemorative of the death of *five* young men who have fallen before Vicksburgh—members of the church and congregation. They were all young men of unusual promise—three of them being Lieutenants in the First Board of Trade regiment of this city. The destruction of our young men is fearful to contemplate—but the work must go on—the life of the nation must be saved, even at the sacrifice of the lives of its people.

A brother of one of these young men returned yesterday morning from Vicksburgh. He reports everything progressing favorably, but, from the nature of the work in hand, slowly. Gen. GRANT is constantly receiving reinforcements from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and the men are in excellent health and spirits—confident of the early fall of the rebel stronghold, and of being able to repel any force that can be brought against them from the rear. He judged that GRANT could spare over 100,000 men for a field fight with JOE JOHNSTON, or anybody else who might desire it, and have a sufficient number left to take care of Vicksburgh. Expeditions have been sent out in all directions, and a vast amount of supplies destroyed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. For fifty miles east, there has been scarcely anything left—only small quantities for each household. All that could be was brought away; the balance was destroyed to the value of millions, including the cotton. He states that the report of our losses have been greatly exaggerated, and that many of the slightly wounded—probably 2,000—are again with their regiments.

An institution long needed was organized in this city last week—a Soldiers' Home—designed more especially as a resting-place for soldiers passing to and from their regiments. As has been the case with a large number of benevolent enterprises connected with the war, this movement was set on foot by the ladies, who are to have the principal management of it. Hon. T. B. BRYAN, however, is President. It is proposed to erect or rent a large building, and fit it up, for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, as well as others, who may be passing through the city. The matter originated out of the case of cruelty and neglect, which I noticed some weeks since, in which two car-loads of invalid soldiers were kept locked up in the cars at the depot in this city for six hours, because there was no red tape on hand to receive them.

Our Board of Public Works are now engaged in devising ways and means to secure a supply of pure and wholesome water for the city, which we have not had for some years past. It is proposed to extend a tunnel into the Lake as far as necessary to accomplish the object, at a cost of $350,000. The tunnel is to consist of iron tubes, protected by immense cribs, filled with stone.

Grain receipts continue heavy, especially of Corn. The following are the figures to date, for two years:

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	564,128	591,380
Wheat, bushels	2,703,461	3,321,416
Corn, bushels	10,325,136	5,871,627
Oats, bushels	2,156,591	748,318

While Flour and Wheat have fallen off equal to about 775,000 bushels, Corn is in excess by some 4,600,000 bushels, and Oats by 1,408,273 bushels.

The weather is delightful. Business brisk, and everything but general politics is going along smoothly.

Personal.

—The following document, addressed "to all whom it may concern," appears in the Nashville papers:

The undersigned, in connection with the United States Marshal, will make his Headquarters at what may be termed the Custom House, one door South of the City Hotel, on the Square, where he can be found any day, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the evening, to attend to the business that others may have with him. I expect to have the assistance of the United States District Attorney, the Board of Trade, the Marshal and his Deputy, and of the several Aids of the Revenue; and if need be, of the Military authorities, to enforce the laws, regulate trade, and detect smuggling of all kinds. Those attempting only a legitimate business, will not be molested—**swindlers will be shown no quarters, and disloyal men will be looked upon with a suspicion due to traitors. All steamboats and trades will exhibit their manifests and permits to me, or to some aid to the Revenue.**

W. G. BROWNLOW.
Special Agent Treasury Department.

NASHVILLE, June 9, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Gov. Harding's Removal—His Successor—Col. Connor's Tour of Exploration—Its Results—Personal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

During the past week this city has been in a state of unusual excitement, the fact having transpired that His Excellency Gov. STEPHEN S. HARDING had received an appointment to the Vice-Consulship of Valparaiso. There is a vast amount of congratulation among the dislikers of His Excellency, and rejoicing that President LINCOLN has so far answered their prayers concerning certain United States officials. It has been patent to every one here, and to many abroad, that the Governor had sunk irretrievably below par with the Mormon community. Under the circumstances, perhaps, it was prudent to effect a change of administration. In fact, both parties appear suited and pleased with the change, the Governor considering it equal to a promotion from a lieutenancy to a captaincy, though the *Deseret News* unequivocally talks "glad you're going," and informs His Excellency that he has obtained a Paddy's promotion.

It is understood that the time of His Excellency's departure for his new field of labor is at his own option, and will probably be at as early a day as he can turn over the gubernatorial affairs into the hands of his successor.

As to the last-named personage there is some obscurity. It is generally agreed that DOTY is his name; but whether it is J. D. DOTY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, or his brother, B. S. DOTY, or some other DOTY, is yet enveloped in a certain degree of mystery. The first-named would have a good chance for popularity, which could not be predicated of an entire stranger.

On Saturday, Gen. CONNOR returned from his voyage of discovery North. His cavalry company escort passed through the city the next day, *en route* for Camp Douglas. After all, it appear that Soda Springs, the confluence of several emigration streams, was considered the most eligible point for a military post, for one was located there, and a reservation, one mile square, made, as also was a location for a city fixed upon, convenient to the reservation. The Morrisites and other camp-followers who accompanied the troops, it is understood, will settle and build up the city.

Capt. BLACK, with a company of infantry, was left to garrison the posts. This is a little strange. Infantry can certainly do garrison duty, though what other use they alone, without cavalry, are, on an Indian frontier, I am at a loss to conceive. A route for a military road was selected, running from Blair's Ferry, along the north side of Bear River, to near Soda Springs, thence to Snake River, in the direction of Bannack City.

POCATELLO and his band of Indians were not encountered, as they were reported to be in the vicinity of the headwaters of Green River. A small band were met with near Meek's Ferry, who professed great friendship and utter abhorrence of plunder and violence. Gen. CONNOR informed them that he had nothing but good advice for the good Indians, but he meant death to all the bad ones.

Of the civil officers who accompanied the General out, Judge WAITE and Superintendent DOTY have not yet returned. The latter crossed Snake River with a view of having an Indian confab. The Judge continued on in the direction of Bannack City, evidently determined to have a fit of prospecting at the Grasshopper mines ere he returned. Indeed, if he strikes a rich lead he may take the "feet" fever and forget all about Utah judicial matters. For now-a-days a man may get "his pile" for the first business, and leave getting into Congress to take care of itself, or, at least, for after-consideration and greater leisure. However, an officer who comes so far to his field of duty, ought to make some efforts to attend to his proper calling before running off to the gold mines, though only on a pleasure trip. But maybe the Judge's unpopularity suggested the journey.

The remains recently discovered in Red Butte canon have been identified as having once belonged to LAVINIA MIDDLETON, from Pennsylvania, aged about twenty-five, and reputedly a steady and industrious young woman until some six years ago, when she became a believer in spiritual rappings, which appeared to affect her sanity, after which she became very unsettled and wandered about from place to place, never staying long anywhere, sometimes hiding herself, under the idea that somebody wished to kill her. Her last known residence was at the house of Mr. REEVES, in this city, in 1859, whence she left in one of her fits of insanity. The identification was accomplished by means of clothing found with her. The supposition is that she perished of cold and starvation.

The weather has been "hot enough for July," in popular phrase, and no rain to cool the parched soil. The husbandmen are beginning to fear drouth, as the snow in the mountains is estimated less than usual, and fast sinking into the earth or being evaporated. On the young crops and newly-planted trees, in many places, the effect of the great dry heat is very prejudicial. The atmosphere of an oven is not a very healthy one for vegetation.

RAY and TALBOT, the escaped convicts, recaptured and secured by Gen. CONNOR's escort, were chained together and delivered over to the custody of Capt. BLACK, at Soda Springs, whence they soon after escaped in the night. Once more at liberty, they will, doubtless, be very soon at the gold mines.

Hon. J. M. BERNHISEL, delegate to Congress, arrived from the East yesterday, and BEN. HOLLADAY, Esq., started westward on Sunday.

Gen. Sickles.

The following letter, written by an officer in the army of the Potomac, and addressed to a gentleman in this City, speaks in terms of the highest praise of Maj.-Gen. SICKLES. It will be read with interest:

I know of no General at the present time who better merits the praise of his countrymen than Gen. SICKLES. In his letter to the Union meeting of Utica, he wrote but the words that should be found written on the hearts of every loyal citizen. In a similar manner NAPOLEON, after the manifesto of the Allied Sovereigns, addressed the Legislative Senate, who, pretending to represent the wishes of the people, hinted the proposal of the allies might be accepted with advantage. "Shame on you," said NAPOLEON. "WELLINGTON has entered the South. The Russians menace the northern frontier, the Prussians, Austrians and Bavarians the eastern. Senators, our impulse must be given; all must march. You are fathers of families, and heads of the nation, you must set the example. Peace! I hear nothing but peace, when all around should echo the cry of war." A Committee waited upon Gen. SICKLES at his headquarters, to solicit him to attend a meeting to be held in your city, proposing to devise means by which to bring this war to a speedy close—a would-be war meeting. The General, seeing the real motive through the flimsy language, refused to have anything to do with it, or to have his name coupled with it, and answered he should be most happy to address or attend a peace meeting held in either Richmond or Charleston. No cry of peace while the country is dishonored by rebellion, for peace would mean now compromise or submission to traitors and aggressors."

Gen. SICKLES speaks not only words of patriotism, but he fights with enthusiasm, works assiduously, thinks, acts and feels for his native land. Not thinking of what Copperhead, Democrat, Republican might say, acting independently for the one dear object, the "Union." Wishing to save his country before his politics, making it an obsolete word, at least during the hour of danger. Would that he could animate his comrades in arms with the energy he has shown on every occasion. It was most conspicuous in the seven days' fight, the battle of Fredericksburgh, and at Chancellorsville. In this last he displayed the coolness and bravery of a Leonidas. Wielding his sword as ably as he does his pen, he led on and encouraged his soldiers. Fearless of all personal risk, he placed himself before the flying, disordered Eleventh corps, crying "shame," and striving with all his effort to stop the disastrous retreat. He succeeded in checking it, and driving back Stonewall JACKSON's corps to the woods. Apart from Gen. SICKLES' noble bearing on the field, he shows himself to be a man of much superiority of mind and talents. He seems to feel that nothing is impossible to energy and perseverance, and lives to the motto "that misfortune overcome is the highest honor; sufferings the trial of gallant spirits." Lifting himself by his own merit from the mire of reproach, he rises up superior to his defamers and malicious detractors, and he is surely to be honored for it. Like the lily that springs up through the dark waters, and opens its white leaves upon the surface to receive the sunshine, so he, having passed through waters of trial, opens his heart to catch the rays of good feeling and approval of his fellow men.

I might write of his many deeds of gallantry, but it would be useless to describe that which has been so often and so well described before in your journal. I only wish to join with many of my brother officers in offering a simple token of appreciation for a brave and patriotic man, to add one little laurel-leaf of praise to his chaplet of fame.

RESISTANCE TO THE ENROLMENT.

TROUBLE IN HOLMES COUNTY, OHIO.

From the Cleveland Herald, June 19.

On the 13th June the Deputy Marshal at Wooster wrote the U. S. District Attorney, R. F. PAINE, Esq., detailing the trouble in Holmes County, in relation to the draft, and requesting him to subpœna witnesses and procure indictments immediately against those abusing the enrolling officers and resisting Capt. DRAKE, the Provost Marshal of Lorain, Medina, Wagner and Holmes Counties. It was thought that those men would not resist *civil* authority. The Grand Jury not being in session, Marshall BILL and U. S. Commissioner B. WHITE, Esq., went to Wooster on the 13th June. On Monday, the 15th, they learned from Capt. DRAKE that ELIAS ROBINSON, enrolling officer, had been stoned out of Richland Township on the 5th June by a party of men, of whom the names of four were known. Capt. DRAKE, with a posse of men, went to Napoleon, a village in Richland Township, to arrest the four men. They found them in the upper story of a house, and armed. They refused to surrender, saying they would not consent to be taken by military authority and tried by court-martial. On being assured that they would be sent to Cleveland and tried in the United States Court, they at once gave up, and the party started for Wooster. They had proceeded but a little distance, when a woman gave them notice that a party of armed men was ahead which would certainly murder the officers. Thereupon one of the prisoners said he presumed the news was true, for he belonged to a secret society, whose members were sworn to protect each other from arrests, and asked permission to go ahead and explain matters. Accordingly he and United States Deputy-Marshal ANDERSON left the wagons and went on. They met a party armed of fifteen or twenty men, and GRIENER, the prisoner, explaining to them that they were to be handed over to the civil authority for trial, and that they were voluntarily going to Cleveland, the armed men were satisfied, and dispersed. Keeping on for about three miles, they met several armed parties, who were also satisfied, and disappeared.

Thinking all trouble over, they waited for the wagons to come up, and, getting aboard, started on. Going about half a mile, and hearing shouting in their rear, they found, on looking back, a party of 150 armed men in hot pursuit. These coming up, ordered the prisoners from the wagons. They took revolvers from some of the officers, and discharging, returned them.

Surrounding Capt. DRAKE, with twenty rifles pointed at his breast, they demanded that he should resign his office; that he should promise never to come again into their town, &c., &c., on pain of instant death. To all of which he replied, that "a compliance would be dishonorable; that another would be appointed. If you wish to murder me you have it in your power." Then they demanded his revolver. The Captain promptly replied: "You shall not have it. I will kill the first man who attempts to take it."

The officers were then let go. On the 12th and 13th insts., the enrolling officers were driven out of two other townships in Holmes County.

Marshal BILL, on obtaining the names of the rescuers, returned to Cleveland, leaving Commissioner WHITE to issue warrants for them. On Monday, the 15th, after the Marshal left, two men, one of whom had been in Napoleon on Saturday, and one on Sunday, 13th and 14th, brought authentic news to this effect: That about 1,000 men were in camp about Napoleon, well armed with squirrel rifles and revolvers; that they had come from Holmes, Knox, Coshocton, Summit and other counties; two or three were from the State of Indiana; that they were being organized into companies and drilling. Provisions were coming in by the wagon load. Furloughs were being granted. Pickets were thrown out in every direction. Signal guns were placed, which, in two hours' time, would increase this force to 1,500 men. All were breathing defiance to the Government. Two Union men in the neighborhood had been disarmed.

One German, for refusing to join them, has been taken from his house, a rope thrown over a limb to hang him, and he was only saved by the tears and entreaties of his wife and children. Under these circumstances, prompt measures were deemed necessary to suppress the insurgents. Commissioner WHITE went to Columbus on Monday evening and reported the fact to Col. PARROT, Provost-Marshal of the State, who promptly, on Tuesday night, dispatched a body of troops to the infected district.

Previous to the departure of the troops, Gov. TOD addressed the following letter to the Commandant:

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, June 16, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Mason, Present:

Learning that you are about to send a military force to Holmes County, for the purpose of arresting a body of armed men, who are there assembled to resist the execution of the laws of the United States, I have to request that, before firing upon the party, you send forward under a flag of truce the inclosed appeal or proclamation I have made to them. If, in obedience to my admonition, the party shall promptly offer to disperse, that you permit them to do so. Of course, I do not wish in the slightest degree to interfere with the performance of any military duty committed to any of your officers before this assemblage took place. Should the rioters refuse to give obedience to my request, then show them no quarter whatever.

Respectfully yours,
DAVID TOD, Governor.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, June 16, 1863.

To the men who are now assembled in Holmes County for the purpose of using armed force in resisting the execution of the Laws of the National Government:

I have heard, with pain and mortification, of your unlawful assemblage; and as Governor of the State, to which you owe obedience, and as the friend of law and order, as well as the friend of yourself and your family, I call upon you to at once disperse and return to your quiet homes

This order must be immediately complied with, or the consequence to yourselves will be destructive in the extreme.

The Government, both of the State and Nation, must and shall be maintained.

Do not indulge the belief, for a moment, that there is not a power at hand to compel obedience to what I now require of you. Time cannot be given you for schemes or machinations of any kind whatever.

I have felt it my duty to give you this timely warning; and having done my duty, sincerely hope you will do yours.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 19.

Troops have been sent to Holmes County, in this State, to break up an organization to resist the enrollment. They arrived at the scene of disturbance on Wednesday. As the troops advanced a number of shots were fired by the insurgents without effect, when the soldiers under Col. WALLACE fired a volley, and charged bayonets, scattering the insurgents, who fled to the woods. Eight prisoners were taken and two slighly wounded. The number of the insurgents was reported at 500 or 600, chiefly armed with shotguns. They are now roaming about the woods, without leaders or any concert of action. They relied on reinforcements from the surrounding country, but were generally disappointed.

The military commander gave notice that the troops would remain quiet on Thursday, and give the insurrectionists an opportunity to surrender the originator of the movement and disperse. If this was not done by Friday morning, severe measures would be taken. Another report states that four soldiers were killed and ten Vallandigham Democrats killed and wounded, and that reinforcements were sent for to the commander of the Union forces. This report is considered exaggerated.

TROUBLE IN INDIANA.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 18.

Provost-Marshal PARK having received information on Monday night at midnight that the enrolling officer at Whitestown, in Boone County, had been interrupted in the discharge of his duties, proceeded to Indianapolis in the 2 o'clock train the same night to secure a detachment of troops to aid in making arrests. Capt. PARK returned from Indianapolis to Lebanon the next afternoon, (Tuesday,) and in the evening proceed by a private conveyance to within about a mile and a half of Whitestown. The 9 o'clock train that night brought fifty men under command of Capt. HOLLOWAY, of the Sixty-third Indiana.

The train stopped to meet Provost Marshal PARK, and quietly landed the soldiers. They bivouacked in a grove near the railroad. Scouts were immediately sent out towards the town, who returned about ten o'clock with the information that about one hundred and fifty Copperheads, well armed with rifles and navy revolvers, and other side arms were in possession of the town, with pickets posted guarding all the approaches. Thereupon messengers were sent to collect together the home-guard of that place, who at a given signal were to coöperate from the east side in taking the town. At about half-past three o'clock yesterday morning they proceeded from both sides towards the town, skirmishers being thrown out with directions to post themselves at the various streets and roads leading to the town. At this early hour no Copperheads were visible, until a gentle summons at the door of every house in town induced them to make their appearance. The result of these proceedings was, that by 9 o'clock the same morning the enrolling officer had fully completed the enrolling of all the citizens liable to military duty in the town. Fourteen Copperheads were arrested and taken to Indianapolis, and delivered to the civil authorities. Fifteen revolvers, some of them fine navy revolvers, together with some rifles and United States muskets, and about one thousand cartridges were taken, and delivered to Deputy U. S. Marshal, Capt. MCAFFEE, who was present at Whitestown, and who rendered valuable assistance. The whole affair was conducted successfully and peacefully, the Copperheads evidently being taken by surprise. One single person, WILLIAM GEORGE, made his escape. As he was running, he was shot at by one of the soldiers, but it was not known whether he was wounded or not.

Capt. PARK speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. HALLOWAY and his men. Every house was searched, but the soldiers uttered no word of insult, and treated all with due respect. It may be proper to add that the soldiers received no insult from the citizens. This last fact is attributable, probably, to the presence of Federal bayonets, which have a very persuasive power.

In thus suddenly thwarting the attempt made to prevent the enrollment of Whitestown, Capt. PARK is entitled to great praise. It was done judiciously, and without unnecessary parade and fuss, and the manner in which it was accomplished reflects great credit upon the Provost-Marshal.

Operations on the Blackwater.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

SUFFOLK, Monday, June 15, 1863.

The expedition that left here on Friday noon proceeded to South Quay, where a small body of rebels were discovered, but who, upon the approach of our men, fled across the river. The reconnoissance was pushed along the line of the Blackwater to opposite Franklin. The rebels at this point also retreated across the river, and stationed themselves behind their earthworks.

Yesterday our artillery opened upon them, but they did not reply. Their sharpshooters at intervals discharged their rifles. Five members of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry were wounded, though not seriously.

The building, which had been used by Gen. JENKINS for his headquarters, was burned yesterday.

There is evidently no large body of rebels this side of the Blackwater, and the few guerrillas that remain take very good care to keep out of the way of our troops. The Confederate force on the opposite side of the river is supposed to be not very large.

Obituary.

—The bodies of Capt. John B. Hubbard and Lieut. D. P. Allen arrived in this City by the steamer *Fulton*, from New-Orleans, at 12 o'clock Tuesday, in charge of Lieut. Snow, the personal friend and fellow-townsman of Capt. HUBBARD; and were taken to Boston by last evening's train—on their way to the respective families of each.

Both these officers were on Gen. WEITZEL's Staff, and are spoken of by all who knew them as men of the noblest character and the rarest promise. Lieut. Allen is from Salem, Mass., and died of disease contracted by overwork in the Department of the Gulf. Capt. Hubbard is from Hallowell, Me.,—son of Ex-Gov. Hubbard of that State. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1856, and received the first honors of his class. He studied law in Portland, and was expecting soon to enter upon practice in this City at the breaking out of the rebellion. But holding his country dear above all else on earth, he resigned an honorable position which he had filled for two years with great acceptance, and accepted the position of First Lieutenant in the Maine Twelfth, and has since served in the Department of the Gulf, most of the time as Assistant Adjutant-General on Weitzel's Staff. He fell in the late attack on Port Hudson, while gallantly leading a charge upon one of the rebel batteries. His comrade in arms, Lieut. Snow, who bears the body to his afflicted friends, says that Gen. Weitzel and all the officers, as well as men, in his command, held Capt. Hubbard in the highest esteem, as well for his honorable and gentlemanly character as for his fine soldierly qualities,—that the General remarked to an officer of Gen. Banks' Staff, after he had fallen, "I have lost in Capt. Hubbard the best officer I ever had or ever saw, and never expect to have his place filled on my Staff as he filled it."

—Rev. Asa M. Train, of Milford, Conn., a prominent clergyman and politician, died at his home very suddenly on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after an illness of only two days. His disease was inflammation of the bowels. Mr. Train was pastor of the Plymouth Church in Milford for a period of twenty-two years, and although since his dismissal from the pastorate of that church he has never been settled over any, he has preached as stated supply in Orange, Prospect and Burlington, and wherever his services were required. He was supplying the pulpit at Burlington during the last few weeks of his life. In 1850 he was elected a Representative to the Legislature from the town of Milford; was reelected in 1851; elected to the Senate from the Fifth District in 1852; reëlected to the House in 1853; elected to the House from Prospect in 1854, and again elected from Milford in 1855, 1856 and 1858. Mr. Train was 63 years of age at the time of his death. He was a native of Enfield, Mass., but almost his entire life has been spent at Milford, to which place his death will be an irreparable loss.

—The death of Col. Ezra Lincoln in Boston on Monday last has already been announced. Mr. Lincoln was born in Boston on the 12th of March, 1819, and received his education in the public schools. He was by profession a civil engineer, and during his life filled many responsible offices of public trust. In 1850 he was a member of the State Legislature; in 1851 and '52 he represented Ward 10 in the City Council; he was an aid to Govs. Briggs and Clifford; was one of the Commissioners on Boston Harbor, and and State Engineer on the Hoosac Tunnel. His career was useful and active, and he was noted for his urbanity and dignity.

Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Monday, June 15.

The Missouri State Convention met and organized to-day.

Gov. GAMBLE sent in a long message rehearsing his views on gradual emancipation, reviewing the condition of the State and the previous acts of the Convention, expressing the opinion that the State and enrolled militia is adequate to preserve peace within our borders; treating of State affairs generally and concluding with tendering his resignation as Provisional Governor, to take effect on the last day of the session of the Convention.

Mr. DRAKE, of St. Louis, offered the following, which was laid over till to morrow:

Resolved, That it is expedient that an ordinance be passed by the Convention, providing first for the emancipation of all slaves in the State on the 1st of January next; second, for the perpetual prohibition of Slavery in the State after that date; and, third, for a system of apprenticeship for slaves so emancipated, for such period as may be sufficient to avoid any serious inconvenience to the interest connected with the State labor, and to prepare the emancipated blacks for complete freedom; fourth, for submitting said ordinance to a vote of the people on the first Monday of next August.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of St. Louis, introduced an act, providing for the emancipation of all slaves after the 1st of July next, and apprenticing their minor children until 1876.

A discussion arose whether VINCENT MARMADUKE, a member from Sabine County, should take a seat in the Convention, he being under arrest for disloyalty, and now on parole in the City of St. Louis, pending which the Convention adjourned.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 16.

The State Convention met at 9 o'clock to-day.

Mr. SMITH, of St. Louis, introduced an ordinance providing: First, that no slaves shall come into the State for permanent residence therein; second, that on the 4th of July, 1870, Slavery shall cease forever in Missouri; third, the Legislature may by law declare the political *status* of free persons of color, and provide by a just and humane system of apprenticeship to be exercised through the country so as to prevent such persons becoming a public charge.

A Committee of one from each Congressional District was elected by the Convention to consider all plans and propositions for the emancipation of slaves in Missouri.

Mr. DRAKE called up his Emancipation resolutions offered yesterday, and made a lengthy speech, but failed to get a direct vote of the Convention thereon.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE also spoke to his resolution.

During the afternoon session several plans for emancipation were introduced, which together with those introduced this morning and yesterday, were referred to the Committee on Emancipation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, June 19.

Nothing of general interest has transpired in the State Convention for the past three days. The Manumission Committee had a third meeting to-day, and agreed upon a report which will be presented to the Convention by Gov. GAMBLE to-morrow. The report is signed by seven out of nine members of the Committee. It is understood that the report recommends that Slavery shall cease absolutely in 1876, and prohibits the immigration of slaves from the other States, but expresses no opinion regarding the submission of the ordinance to the people.

Appointments by the President.

The President has appointed the following sons of officers of the Army and Navy to the Naval Academy, for the year 1863, in accordance with the provisions of the eighth section of the act approved July 14, 1862: Allen Smith, son of Maj.-Gen. C. F. Smith, United States army, who made the decisive attack on Fort Donelson, in February, 1862, and died April 25, 1862, from disease contracted by exposure in the service; Ashburton Webster, son of Col Fletcher Webster, and grandson of Daniel Webster. Col. Webster died of wounds received in battle near Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1862. Frank Case Birney, of Philadelphia, son of Maj.-Gen. Birney, United States army; John A. Rodgers, son of Major R. O. Rodgers, Maryland Volunteers; James De Camp, son of Capt. James De Camp, United States Navy; Morris De Haven, son of Lieut. Edwin De Haven, United States Navy, who was sent by the United States Government, in 1853, in search of Sir John Franklin, and now on the retired list of the Navy, in consequence of physical infirmities; Lambert G. Palmer, son of Surgeon J. C. Palmer, United States Navy; Jonathan M. Wainwright, United States Navy, son of Commander Wainwright, killed in battle on board the *Harriet Lane*, in Galveston harbor, Texas, Jan. 1, 1863; Arthur Walke, son of Capt. H. Walke, United States Navy, now serving in the Mississippi Squadron; Charles W. Ward, son of Commander James H. Ward, killed in action, June 27, 1861, off Mathias Hoint, Potomac River.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.—Gen. MCCLELLAN has completed his report of all his military operations from the time he was called to the position of General-in-Chief of the army until he was relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac. It will make quite an extensive document, and will be published by permission of the General, if the Government, to which it has been duly submitted, does not authorize its publication. The friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN assert that it will answer, through official documents, many unpleasant things that have been alleged against him.—*Washington Republican.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It was reported in Washington on Friday night that Lee, with the main portion of his army, was within a few miles of Centreville, and that Gen. Hooker was closely watching him. We have no knowledge of the movements of either army yesterday.

We learn from our special correspondent at Harrisburgh that a heavy force of rebels still linger in the vicinity of Hagerstown and Williamsport, Maryland. Yesterday morning their movements indicated a retreat to the Virginia side of the Potomac, but in the afternoon they movod up in considerable force toward McConnellsville and Bedford, Pennsylvania. Gen. Milroy is expected to take care of this force. Troops continue to concentrate rapidly at Harrisburgh, and some have been sent forward to the scene of danger.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday published the statement, on authority derived from official sources, that the division of the rebel army under Gen. Ewell, numbering some twenty-five thousand men, has crossed the Potomac into Maryland, and were on Friday occupying a position at Sharpsburgh. Gen. Ewell appointed a Provost-Marshal for the town, and informed the inhabitants that his forces had come into Maryland to remain. Sharpsburgh is in Washington County, fifteen miles north of Harper's Ferry, and twenty miles west of Frederick city. At last advices all was quiet at Maryland Heights, but an attack was apprehended, and the National commander was confident of repulsing his assailants. The rebels crossed at Williamsport and Shepherdstown.

At 4 o'clock on Friday morning, a detachment of Jenkins' force entered McConnellsburgh, Penn., on their retreat from Chambersburgh, opened all the stores, and helped themselves to boots, shoes, hats, provisions, and everything else they could carry away. The town was completely taken by surprise, and the citizens were unable to secure their horses, large numbers of which fell into the hands of the enemy, besides about $12,000 worth of cattle. One of the rebels was shot through the neck in an attempt to capture a horse, and his companions threatened to burn the town, but they did not carry the threat into execution. The telegraph operator succeeded in making his escape, but the office was gutted and the instruments were carried off. The rebels left in the direction of Hancock, Md.

It is stated in the Pittsburgh papers that a Committee of colored citizens, desiring to form a company to aid in the defence of the city, waited upon Adjt.-Gen. Howe, requesting him to ascertain from Maj.-Gen. Brooks whether they would be accepted. Gen. Howe did so, and was bluntly and curtly told that they would not be received.

Major-Gen. Sandford, has reported to Adjt.-Gen. Sprague, that he has already sent over 5,000 men fully uniformed, armed and equipped, to the relief of Pennsylvania, consisting of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh and Seventy-first regiments of his division, and that the Sixth, Tenth, Fifty-fifth and Sixty-ninth regiments will embark to-day and to-morrow. The Fourth and Twelfth left yesterday.

Official advices from Gen. Grant's army to the 15th inst have been received. The rebels had at last waked up. They commenced a vigorous fire with artillery and musketry along the whole line on the 15th, keeping it up most of the day. It was without much effect, however—only wounding two or three of our men. The siege was being pressed with vigor on all sides. The defences in the rear were being daily strengthened, and Joe Johnston was not feared.

We have news this morning of the capture of one noted blockade runner and the destruction of another. The U. S. steamer *Florida*, on the 11th inst., after a long chase, captured the steamer *Calypso*, off Frying Pan Shoals, thirty miles southeast of Wilmington, N. C., and yesterday she arrived at Philadelphia, in tow of the steamer *Massachusetts*. She is an iron screw steamer of great speed, and has on board a valuable assorted cargo. She was from Nassau, N. P. The steamer *Herald*, also from Nassau, was sunk near Folly Island, off Charleston, on Thursday week, by the fire of our blockaders. Broadside after broadside was poured into her until she sunk.

A party of rebel cavalry, numbering about one hundred, on Friday crossed the Ohio River into Harrison County, Indiana, for the purpose of making a raid into the interior. At Orleans they skirmished with and repulsed the Home Guards, and at last accounts were moving toward the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The militia, with the convalescents from the hospitals at New-Albany and Louisville, were in pursuit. A call for twenty thousand volunteers, to serve for six months, has been issued by Gov. Morton.

A rebel pirate has been spoken by one of our pilot-boats in the track of Liverpool bound vessels, between Montauk Point and Nantucket. On the 17th the pilot-boat *Charles N. Marshall*, fell in with a fishing schooner belonging to Boston, which had been boarded on the day previous by a pirate. Subsequently the pirate came alongside the *Charles N. Marshall*, and made inquiries as to the probability of finding any square-rigged vessels in the vicinity. She is described as a three-masted schooner, apparently of English build, and carrying three guns.

The slaughter of the negro troops by the rebels in the battle at Milliken's Bend, has induced Gen. Grant to issue an order declaring that hereafter, should any soldier, whether white or black, wearing the uniform of a United States soldier, be captured and executed, retaliatory measures will be adopted by him, and rebel soldiers in his hands will be treated in like manner.

The advance of the rebels has developed one fact which has been a mystery to the people for some time, viz: What has become of the gold coin. Fearing an attack, the bankers and others of Pittsburgh thought it prudent to remove their coin, and the American Express Company are said to have delivered in Cleveland, on the 15th inst., $15,000,000 in gold, and on the succeeding day $7,000,000 more, of which $650,000 was also in gold.

GENERAL NEWS.

Transactions in Breadstuffs on Saturday were restricted, though prices favored buyers decidedly. Provisions, Cotton and Whisky were in fair demand at uniform figures. Sugars and Molasses attracted more attention. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Tallow, Hops, Hides, Leather, Seeds and Fish. Hay was in good request. Petroleum was depressed and declining. Freights were inactive, with 612 vessels of all classes in port.

The Forty-fifth Ohio, stationed at Somerset Ky., has passed resolutions denouncing Vallandigham's nomination in the strongest terms.

Reserved Strength of the North.

Of all the fierce rebels (on paper) that we have heard of lately, commend us to the Chattanooga *Rebel*. We instinctively picture him as resembling that terrible rebel whom the correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* met in Charleston: "The Federal name excited his eye into a glare of hate, set his lips quivering with anger and the muscles of his face into full play of passion." This Chattanooga *Rebel* has heard that we were arming and equipping one hundred thousand cavalry, (we wish the news were true,) and that "regiments and brigades of negroes are being impressed" into our ranks; and the "cause of these new movements is clear" to him—it is that we are resolved to burn up "bridges, cities, depots and dwelling-houses by raids in the interior, and to add the horrors of a San Domingo massacre to plundering and brutal warfare." And the *Rebel* is not unmoved. On the contrary, he feels "profoundly touched at the sad and solemn picture of the future that is thus weaving in the womb of fate." The very confusion of his metaphor bears witness to the profundity of his sensations.

Nor is he without a remedy to offer. He says that the rebel Government "must develop its reserved energies, cast away forbearance," and "must gather the two-edged sword and pour out a consuming fire that will deluge the East with destruction, burning, and the horrors of despair." The mode of applying this remedy is, to his mind, quite simple:

> "We can arm and equip fifty thousand of our veterans, who never fled from the face of an enemy, and can move unhurt, and almost unchallenged, from Cincinnatti to Boston. They can lay in ashes the richest and most populous of Northern cities, leaving behind them a belt as broad and burning as the Ellipptic. They can run a burning plowshare over the hotbeds of puling fanaticism, from which sprang the Ate turned loose on the South."

It is very remarkable that at this late day such bosh should find utterance anywhere on this continent.

Recent events have given us better knowledge on this point than we had before. Stoneman's expedition through Virginia galloping unchecked up to the fortifications of Richmond, and Grierson's unequaled "canvassing" of Mississippi from one end to another undisturbed, have shown what can be done at the South in the way which the *Rebel* suggests.

If a force once breaks through the line of bayonets which girdles the Northern border of rebeldom, there is no power to be feared beyond. And the rebels see this so plainly, that rebel papers do not hesitate to ask openly what there is to hinder such an expedition from cutting clear through the Confederacy, from the Rappahannock to Port Royal. When Grant marched his victorious army into the heart of Mississippi, there was no gathering of new rebel forces to resist his progress. There was some collection of men already raised but not much even of that. The main force which he met was the army already stationed at Vicksburgh.

Now for the parallel at the North, through which this Chattanooga *Rebel* thinks fifty thousand men could move "unhurt and almost unchallenged from Cincinnati to Boston." It is less than a week ago that the North first heard of the approach of some of these "veterans," bent on "running a plowshare over the hotbeds of puling fanaticism." And what is the result of this few days work? More than thirty thousand men who, when the call was made, were engaged in the avocations of peace, are already under arms and gathered across the line of the expected advance; and ten days more will not elapse before an army a hundred thousand strong will stand ready to fight any foe, even the "veterans" of the South. And this immense and threatening avalanche has been the production not of the energies of the whole North. The great West was not stirred. The East was barely rippled. The whole North working in harmony, as it would have done if the necessity had required, would have sent two hundred and fifty thousand men to meet an invader, more easily than the exhausted South could raise fifty thousand.

The fact is that the greater weight of the North is beginning to tell in this contest. Such comparisons show to any who are not "blind because they will not see," that the end is approaching. The answer of the people to the call shows that their spirit remains as firm as ever. But such spasmodic utterances as we have quoted show that the nerves of the rebels are yielding. They are not indications of calm and conscious strength, but rather of rapidly increasing weakness and impending prostration.

Reinforcements for Grant.—The public have grown somewhat chary of confidence in the frequent reports of the "reinforcement" of our Generals in the critical times when reinforcements were most needed. A degree of distrust existed for some time as to the alleged reinforcement of Gen. Grant, to enable him to maintain the siege of Vicksburgh and at the same time keep off Jo. Johnston from his rear. The more so, because the first statement in this connection was that Grant was being heavily reinforced by Gen. Banks, which we soon found to be untrue. But the fact is unquestionable that Grant *has been* reinforced, and to so large an extent that it would seem impossible for any rebel army in the Southwest to disturb his operations. A correspondent from Memphis writes that he counted fifty steamboats, each with from five to fifteen hundred troops aboard, proceeding to Grant's aid, and that Gen. Herron, who is leading the reinforcement, has a command of 30,000 men.

The rear fortifications of Gen. Grant are of stupendous extent and strength. Those at Haines' Bluff—the point most likely to be assailed by Gen. Johnston—singularly enough have been constructed by three hundred escaped slaves, formerly the property of Joseph and Jefferson Davis.

The United Empire.

It is usually instructive to read a genuine Irish debate in the British House of Commons; and the perplexing question of allowing the formation of Irish volunteer companies supplies about as lively a theme for parliamentary discussion as anything within the range of debate. Seventy years have elapsed since Edmund Burke said: "There is no hope for the body of the people of Ireland, as long as those who are in power shall make it the great object of their policy to propagate an opinion that the mass of their countrymen are *not to be trusted by their Government*." And nearly twenty years have gone by since Sir Robert Peel said: "There should be a real and substantial equality of political and civil rights, so that no person viewing Ireland with an unbiased eye, and comparing the civil franchises of Ireland with those of England and Scotland, shall be able to say with truth that *a different rule has been adopted toward Ireland*; and that, on account of hostility, or suspicion or distrust, civil freedom is there curtailed and mutilated." How these words of warning from the lips of the foremost Commoners the Kingdom has produced, have been heeded, there are innumerable illustrations to show.

The fifty-second clause of the Volunteers Bill (which has been lately under discussion in the House of Commons) expressly prohibits the formation of any volunteer military organization in Ireland. It is not deemed expedient merely to exclude Ireland from any share of the public grant for volunteer purposes, but the proposed statute is needlessly and offensively explicit on the point that Irishmen shall not be allowed to offer their services to the Crown, except as regulars in the army, or conscripts in the militia of the country. Let us hear, then, what the leading statesmen and the Press of the United Kingdom have to say on the question as it now stands. Mr. Bagwell, (an Irish member,) in a temperate speech, took occasion to point out, and move the rejection of the obnoxious clause in the Volunteers Bill; and to this proposition Major Knox is reported to have said: "It would not be safe to place arms in the hands in which the proposition of Mr. Bagwell would place them. If that were done the people of Ireland would be much in the same position as the people of the United States." And, backing up this position, the Marquis of Hartington (so well known in this City) next stepped forward to offer the official view of the subject. His lordship said: "A specific reason against raising volunteers in Ireland was the strong religious animosity existing in that country." To make the Government purposes, however, still more explicit, the Premier himself stepped out in the debate, and with that species of senile jocosity which his lordship applies to every subject, however weighty or important, he thus delivered himself:

> "There is in Ireland one peculiarity which does not generally exist in this country; there is a tendency to display a National quality which my honorable and gallant friend, the Member for Roscommon, thought did not exist. My gallant friend said we appeared to distrust the pugnacious qualities of Irishmen. (Laughter.) So far from calling that quality in question, however, we believe it to be exuberant in Ireland, and we are satisfied, from peculiar circumstances, which experience has shown us, that this quality is too apt, without adequate necessity, to be called into action."

So much for the parliamentary argument against treating the people of Ireland like other British subjects, as civilized and rational beings. Not all the sweet pleasantry of Lord Palmerston, however, could take from the proposed enactment its sting, or hide the insult which his speech conveyed. He might, practically, as well have assured the House of Commons, that in his little social caprices and home pastimes the Irishman of the current century is a species of half-tamed Yahoo or Gorilla. And in this view, indeed, both the "leading journal" and the facetious oracle of Cockneydom very fully coincide; for we read in the London *Times* of the day succeeding the debate:

> "There is no time at which Irish members of Parliament have not been ready to protest that * * * it was a mean jealousy alone which *caused England to suspect them*. And yet we know the past. We remember the Arms acts and the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the trials for sedition and treason, the 20,000 or 30,000 troops necessary to prevent O'Connell's followers or Smith O'Brien's pikemen from taking possession of the Government."

And we find foremost among the satires for the week the following tribute by *Punch* to the Irish character not only at home but elsewhere and everywhere. If our readers fail to see the humor of the thing, they will have little difficulty, at least, in grasping its spirit:

> "*Except as food for powder* what use could the Yankees have made of the heroes lately under command of Meagher of the Sword? They have served their turn and been consumed in fitting employment for fugitive traitors. They have perished in warring as mercenary soldiers, for the price of blood, to subjugate men who are fighting for their country. So may the foes of England fall! But now, having used up all their Irish, had not our Yankee friends better conclude peace with the South and cave in! They have worked the rowdies and the Irish out of the Union. *The rowdies* and the Irish are the scum of the earth."

This is hardly so courtly a style as Lord Palmerston's; but we doubt much if it be not quite as honest.

No unprejudiced observer can read such debates and the accompanying comments of the English Press, without being convinced that there is not merely a deep-seated and widespread disaffection in Ireland—for that is too well known to need repetition—but that there is a deep-rooted aversion in the English mind to the Irish people and to the Irish character, at home, abroad and everywhere. It is an aversion, too, which includes much more than the mere malignity of hatred. It includes contempt and scorn, which even the professionally facetious English organ is unable to cover up with the motley of its humor. This is a serious view of the case—to which we invite the special attention of reflective readers—for it shows that, were the political disabilities of Ireland removed to-morrow—were her Catholic statesmen eligible to those high offices of State from which they are to-day excluded; were the established State Church removed from within her borders; and were the rights of the tenantry placed on a footing of equity, there would still remain that insuperable barrier to a real and thorough political union which lies in the *dislike* which the Englishman cherishes for his neighbor of the Sister Isle. How far that dislike is paid back in kind, it is not our purpose to discuss. But it is evident that until the Irish race achieve independence or are extirpated from their native island it must be held in subjection by foreign bayonets; and the union of its people with the English must remain what it is, a mockery of political partnership, and a caricature on liberty and fraternity.

The Freedom of the Press.

The untraveled spouters of the Copperhead faction, institute solemnly amusing comparisons between the "military despotism" at Washington and the tyrannical practices of European Governments. The illustrations are vague enough, and it is quite impossible that a single soul should view them otherwise than as the wild facetiæ of rant. The "freedom of the Press" is an especially convenient phrase, and the suppression of a disloyal sheet is characterized as a thing unparalleled in the history of the ancient or modern world.

It may be worth while, in this connection, to look at the condition of the Press in France at the present moment. France, it is true, is not the model after which it is desirable to form or conduct a free Government; but the constant citation of European practices as the basis of a comparison between our Government and that of military Powers abroad makes the present reference at least *apropos*. M. de Persigny, however, it should be remembered, has not got the rebellion of half a score of provinces on hand, when he undertakes the absolute control of public opinion as uttered through the Press. He has simply an ordinary election to manage—an election such as France, under the present dynastic arrangement, has repeatedly gone through without any alarming consequences. Yet, for the maintenance of the existing Imperial order of things, the Emperor's minister finds it necessary, not only to suppress all announcements of an opposition candidature in the journals, from Paris to the utmost province of the Empire, but his latest edict preceding the election caused the suppression likewise, within the bounds of his department, of every one of the leading British journals. And this necessity was imposed on M. Persigny, not by the virulence of the obnoxious Presses in the discussion of French politics; not by the hostility of the English journals against Napoleon himself; for, since the commencement of our war, and the consequent invasion of Mexico, it is loudly proclaimed that the *entente cordiale* has never been so strong at any time since the Emperor came to the throne, as it is to-day. And, with the exception of one or more insignificant Chartist journals, the British Press is, more or less, avowedly in favor of the perpetuation of the present French dynasty. This may not have appeared at the Crimea. But it appeared in the joint action in China, in the Franco-Italian campaign, in the Mexican Treaty, in the difficulties arising out of the *Trent* seizure, and now again in the proposed alliance for operations against Japan.

The crime, then, of the journals which the French Government cannot afford at the present moment to tolerate, is, not that of compassing, even in an indirect way, the overthrow of the reigning dynasty, but of indicating the desirability of having a parliamentary opposition. The candidature, for example, of M. Thiers, has been spoken of in the London Press as conferring credit on the French legislative system, such as it is. The appearance in the contest of a son of M. Odillon Barrott, has likewise been the theme for favorable or eulogistic notices. And it is for reasons such as these, and none more weighty, that late issues of the London *Times*, *Express*, *Daily News*, *Saturday Review*, *Examiner* and *Spectator*, have been seized at the French Post-offices, and committed to the flames by order of the Imperial censor.

The trouble about this illustration is, that it fails to show the treatment M. Persigny would consider it proper to mete out to a French Copperhead Press—that is, to journals avowedly compassing the overthrow of the Imperial system—as Copperhead journals seek to overthrow the National authority among ourselves: for no such journalism is even conceived possible in Paris. The comparison fails, again, because such is the scope and verge enjoyed by the most treasonable of the traitorous sheets in this country, that every conceivable opinion as to the war—its policy or impolicy—as to the civil and military authorities and their acts; as to Northern demerits and Southern merits—has found expression, without let or hindrance, since the first fire on Fort Sumter.

But if there is nothing to *compare*, there is much to *contrast* in the premises—if we go no further than the treatment measured out to foreign Presses by the Emperor's minister. Of the thousands of British, French, German and Spanish journals which reach this country by every mail—what proportion is even partially favorable to the continued existence of our Government? We venture to say there is not more than one in twenty. The rest are organs, eager, virulent—*hired*, in some cases—of the rebels and the rebel Government. They do not even profess to cover up their desire for the permanent disruption of the Union. They exult with immeasurable glee over our reverses; they caricature the National Administration; and to lampoon the Chief Magistrate of the Union has become one of the standard duties of the facetious Press of Paris and of London. And if all this were not otherwise known alike to loyal and disaffected citizens from one end of the country to the other, we ourselves have journals devoted to the reproduction of every species of foreign commentary that bears against the fortunes of the National cause, and accumulates discredit upon the Government.

All this goes on from day to day, and week to week, while the blatant Copperhead oracles go howling round, declaring that freedom of speech is utterly abolished. Probably no Administration, either here or elsewhere, has been so mercilessly criticised, alike by party friends and party enemies as our present one; and whether the criticisms were wise, or whether they were foolish, the Executive and his Cabinet have been compelled to bear them as best they could.

The Elections in France--Ebb of Imperialism.

The recklessness of M. De Persigny, has given a triumph to the opponents of Imperialism, and placed his master in a false and awkward position. The Minister of the Interior entered the arena against the independent candidates, and in the nine arrondissements of Paris and several of the Provincial towns, he and the Government have been signally defeated. Thiers, Ollivier, Jules Favre, Odillon Barrot, Berryer, D'Avimon, and some twenty others little inferior to those named, in ability and eloquence, have been elected, and will occupy seats in the popular Chamber, during the ensuing six years. From this brilliant band, whose power is not to be estimated by numbers, neither ministerial extravagance nor ministerial delinquency need expect mercy. They will wage skillful war against the minions of arbitrary power; they will denounce foreign conquests and onerous taxes; they will claim greater freedom for the Press and for individuals; and, though they may suffer defeat after defeat, still their arguments and their oratory will go forth to the country, and every defeat which they sustain will but add to their influence and multiply their adherents.

These men are not revolutionists. They do not reappear in public life to conspire against the Government to which they have sworn allegiance; but they mean to put a curb on imperialism, if possible, and to transform France into a constitutional monarchy. That the people approve the object of their representatives, the result of the Paris elections makes evident. "Paris is France," and when Paris pronounces against Cæsarism, we may be sure that its days are numbered. The nation may entertain no hostility to the Emperor or his dynasty, yet they are weary of the capriciousness of arbitrary rule, and determined to get rid of it.

The recent manifestation of the Parisians being discontented with things as they are, bodes no present danger to Napoleon's supremacy; it is merely a seasonable warning which a wise Sovereign should take note of. But if Napoleon should fail to interpret rightly the signs of the times, and should attempt to stem the current instead of swimming with it—if he should persist in sustaining his Ministers instead of changing them—if he should disregard the popular voice and enter into a contest with its organs in the Lower Chamber—who will venture to predict the ultimate consequences to his dynasty and to himself?

A Hero on Sale.—A good commercial transaction should never be considered amiss, either in peace or war, and therefore we read with lively interest, that Mr. Clark Mills has offered to sell to our City an equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson for the trifling sum of $30,000. The statue is a duplicate of the work that stands out in the weather in Lafayette-square, City of Washington. The duplicate was made for one of the rebellious States, the order having been given before the war. But as it has not been paid for, and Mr. Mills has nothing reliable as to the wishes of the "rebellious State" in the premises, he feels at liberty to cast about for another customer. The Corporation of New-York City is supposed to have the needed amount of patriotism, taste, and surplus funds to invest in so costly a specimen of the Fine Arts. In one way, we suppose, the equestrian statue could not be considered extravagant at the price. Mr. Mills tells the City Fathers that $30,000 is less by "two-thirds than the sum he received for the original." One of two conclusions must be accepted. Either Mr. Mills charged the Nation a great deal too much for the statue erected in Washington, or he volunteers a "sacrifice" in selling the duplicate to our City that exceeds in liberality the most "prodigious bargains" of any Chatham-street clothing-store.

It was hardly a shrewd thing for the eminent manufacturer of bronze horses to do—to fall two-thirds of the prime value of his wares on the first offer to sell. Such a reckless test of the market is almost sure to spoil the prestige of the article on sale. Why is it offered at such a sacrifice? Is the Old Hero out of date and at a discount? Is the new crop of chieftains, aspiring to ride bronze horses in our future parks, crowding Old Hickory off the stage? Is it for this reason, and that he may go into the modern hero businesss that Mr. Mills wishes to be rid of his old stock? We fear this is the case, and we shudder to think of the apparition of the Black Horse Cavalry that, in Mr. Mills' peculiar rearing style, will threaten Central Park when all the heroes of the present war shall be mounted in monumental brass. And we read in imagination the reassuring legends on frequent boards posted in the Park, "These are not real horses, but brass, and Mr. Mills has pinned all their tails to the ground."

But it is sad to think of Old Hickory and his fearless steed being ridden down by the shoddy heroes and horses whom Mills will henceforth immortalize. And it might be a generous thing to the memory of one who once filled a conspicuous place in the eyes of his country for our Corporation to buy the "duplicate" Jackson, and mount him in the City Park by the side of the noble brownstone statue of Washington which has so long stood there, "grand, gloomy and peculiar," the object of innocent worship by adoring American patriots. And in commemoration of Gen. Jackson's bequest of the gold snuff-box to be given to the most gallant soldier of the "last war," which bequest fell, of course, to a New-Yorker, let our City Government offer to present the $30,000 "duplicate" of the equestrian Jackson to him who, by the united voice of his countrymen, shall be adjudged the most illustrious rider and raider of the present war, after the clangor of arms shall have been stilled in grateful peace.

This scheme failing for the relief of Mr. Clark Mills in the disposal of his obsolete heroes, we would suggest to him, as a dernier resort, that he label his casting "Stonewall" Jackson, (it would answer for this Jackson as well,) and ship it to Richmond or to Liverpool. In either place he may find a ready purchaser, and liberal pay in Confederate bonds, and the statue itself rest where it was originally designed—in "a rebellious State."

The Northern Gordian Knot.

Austria has again become deeply interested about the Teutonic Schleswigers, and her representative at Frankfort has even proposed to the Diet that Holstein should be occupied with Federal troops, and held as a guarantee for the fulfillment of the stipulations entered into by Denmark in 1851, for the benefit of her German subjects. The Austrian proposition has been rejected through the influence of Bavaria and the jealousy of Prussia, and, as the Bund is impotent when its leading members disagree, the Government at Copenhagen need not fear any aggression for the present. The mere mooting of such a proposition, however, demonstrates to what length the Confederation would be disposed to go, if the several States belonging to it could be induced to act together. But, even though they could be brought to act in concert, they would have no right to attempt to coerce Denmark in this way. It is undoubtedly very impolitic of the Danish King to delay redressing the grievances of the German Schleswigers. As they have become occupants of Cimbrian soil, they should enjoy the same privileges and the same liberties as its other inhabitants. Yet, between them and their sovereign, the German Powers have no business to interfere. Schleswig is not a part of Germany; and as for the pledges, the fulfillment of which is to be exacted, they are of no more validity than the oath that a burglar, pistol in hand, constrains a terrified householder to swear. Under what circumstances were those pledges obtained from the Danish monarch? An Austro-Prussian force, brought into aid in suppressing insurrection in Holstein, treacherously held possession of that province, and refused to evacuate it, till the pledges in question had been made. Yet we are told that these engagements are to be considered as binding, as if Frederic the Seventh was a free agent when he contracted them.

The real object of Austria, however, in proposing that Holstein should be again seized, is not so much to compel a fulfillment of those stipulations which concern the Teutonic Schleswigers as to compel Denmark to sever Schleswig from the monarchy, and to unite it to Holstein. Nor can there be any doubt that the cabinet of Vienna was encouraged to conceive this audacious project by Earl Russell's dispatch of last September to the Government at Copenhagen. The recklessness of the British Foreign Secretary is notorious. Sydney Smith once said he would not hesitate to take command of the Channel Fleet, were it offered him, and he dashes off a dispatch, which may affect the fate of an Empire, with as much precipitancy as if he were inditing an epistle on the most commonplace topic. His note of last Autumn to the Danish Minister, proposing a new solution of the difficulty between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, is a fair specimen of the Russell style of diplomacy. In this missive his Lordship coolly recommends to the counselors of King Frederic, the virtual dismemberment of the Danish monarchy. He advises them to cut their Northern Gordian knot by severing Schleswig from Denmark proper, as well as Holstein and Lauenburg, and by establishing *four* diets in the kingdom instead of one. His Lordship does not, indeed, advocate the union of Schleswig and Holstein, but his proposition, if adopted, would prove no less fatal to Danish autonomy, than the concession of the Austrian demand, since, in the event of foreign war, he would place the Copenhagen Government at the mercy of three hostile assemblies, which would be much more likely to render aid to the enemies of their sovereign than to support him. It is generally held that the integrity of Denmark is necessary to the balance of power in Europe; but the carrying out of the Russell scheme would limit the kingdom to the northern portion of the Cimbrian peninsula and the Baltic isles, and reduce its population to about 1,500,000, leaving Denmark somewhat on a par with Greece in magnitude and insignificance.

There is not the slightest danger, however, that this suicidal project will be executed. The Danish Government would wage war to the knife rather than accede to it; and the dread of involving themselves in a conflict with France and Russia will deter the German States from attempting to enforce either that or the Austrian modification of it.

Movements of Gen. McClellan.

Albany, Friday, June 19.

Gen. McClellan took the Hudson River Railroad cars for New-York this afternoon.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

One Captured and Another Sunk.

Capture of the Steamer Calypso by the Gunboat Florida.

A Valuable Assorted Cargo on Board.

The Steamer Herald Sunk Off Charleston.

Broadsides Fired Into Her by the Blockaders.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 20.

The United States steamer *Florida*, Capt. BANKHEAD, captured on the 11th inst., off Frying Pan Shoals, after four and a half hours' chase, the steamer *Calypso*. She has an assorted cargo and a rebel flag, but no papers. She is an iron screw steamer, about 250 feet long, 30 feet beam, fore and aft rigged, and of great speed. She is said to be an old blockade runner.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieut. WM. H. WEST commanding, from the North and South Atlantic blockading squadron, arrived at the Navy-yard this afternoon with 200 passengers, invalids and prisoners.

The *Massachusetts* has been as far South as St. John's, Florida, and supplied about fifty vessels.

She towed the Confederate steamer *Calypso*, a prize, from Wilmington to this port, the latter being disabled, which is supposed to have been done by her officers before she was captured.

She was taken by the steamer *Florida* on the afternoon of the 11th inst., thirty miles southeast of Wilmington, N. C.

The *Calypso* had several passengers, among them Mrs. GREY and three daughters, who were sent to Wilmington, N. C., under a flag of truce.

The officers and crew of the *Calypso* were brought North in the *Massachusetts*. The name of her Captain is WILLIAM BLACK. He is noted as a desperate blockade runner, and commanded the steamer *Stonewall Jackson*, which was sunk by the blockading squadron off Charleston some time since, he and all the crew escaping.

All the papers of the *Calypso*, and her rebel flag, were found aboard, the Captain not having taken measures to destroy them.

Lieut. WEST also reports that on Thursday night week the celebrated blockade-runner *Herald*, from Nassau, was sunk on Folly Island by the fire of our blockaders, within three hundred yards of the batteries. The fate of her officers and crew is unknown, as broadside after broadside was poured into her on every side, until she sunk.

The blockade off Charleston is perfect. The fleet hereafter will not wait to capture, but will fire broadside after broadside into the blockade runners, until they sink or surrender.

The *Herald* was under another name at the time she was sunk.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The *Calypso* is now lying at the Navy-yard with the rebel flag flying, surmounted by the Stars and Stripes. She is in a remarkably dirty condition.

Her cargo consists of liquors, drygoods and assorted merchandise.

All her crew have plenty of money.

Capt. BLACK and his engineers were of the opinion that they could land as soon as they arrived here, but find themselves greatly mistaken.

The engineers say they intended to leave immediately for England. Their pay is fifteen hundred dollars a month.

Capt. BLACK says he will take any number of oaths of allegiance, if he can thereby secure a passage to Nassau.

From conversation with the officers and crew of the *Calypso* we learn that the shipping of goods from Nassau to Charleston is not popular among the owners of blockade runners. They prefer to run in ballast and return with cotton, the risk of capture being less. They, however, take goods on freight but ship none themselves.

All the crew have private speculations in liquors and other articles.

The *Calypso* is owned by a club of 24 Charlestonians. Capt. BLACK is probably one of the owners. She cost $25,000 at Nassau, and has made five or six successful runs.

Capt. BLACK is noted as being a most daring man. He takes his misfortune very philosophically.

It is impossible to find out who were the pilots of the *Calypso*, all efforts to ascertain this fact being fruitless.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

The *Calypso* broke the connecting rod of her engine, and became powerless and an easy capture. Her Captain then cut the feed-pipes and filled her with four feet of water in her hold. He also attempted to burst her steam-boiler and destroy the vessel, together with all on board.

No arms or ammunition were found on board of the *Calypso*.

A PIRATE NEAR AT HAND.

A Three-Masted Schooner, Carrying Three Guns, Spoken by One of Our Pilots.

Capt. FREDERICK NELSON, of the pilot boat *Charles H. Marshall* No. 3, reports that on 17th inst. spoke fishing schooner *Rose*, of Boston. The Captain came on board, and reported having been boarded, the day previous, by the privateer *Nantucket*, bearing north by east, thirty miles. He (the privateer) took two barrels of mackerel, and all the pork they had on board; he said he would not hurt any poor man, but was looking out for the rich ones.

The privateer afterward came alongside the pilot-boat, and inquired of the boat-keeper if he had seen any square-rigged vessels.

She is a three-masted schooner, apparently of English build, and carries three guns, and when first seen had the British colors flying.

Promotions in New-York Regiments.

ALBANY, Friday, June 19.

The following are the latest promotions in New-York Volunteer regiments: Eldredge G. Floyd, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3d; John E. Mulford, Major, 3d; Detaler Von Einsiedel, Lieutenant-Colonel, 41st; Frederic Menshamen, Major, 41st; Albert B. Nicholson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 77th; Wm. H. Reters, Colonel, 50th; Ira Spaulding, Lieutenant-Colonel, 50th; Joseph E. Hamblin, Colonel, 65th; Wm. W. Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel, 85th; John T. Lockman, Colonel, 119th; Aaron B. Myer, Major, 125th; David E. Gregory, Colonel, 144th; Chas. B. Randall, Lieutenant-Colonel, 149th; David B. Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel, 154th; Lewis D. Warner, Major, 154th; Wm. B. Kingsey, Lieutenant-Colonel, 161st; John B. Donnelly, Major, 170th; Lewis M. Peck, Colonel, 173d; Wm. W. Green, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel, 173d; Wm. E. Beardsley, Major, 6th cavalry; John C. Lemmon, Colonel, 10th cavalry.

THE SCHUYLKILL COAL REGION.

The Coal Trade—The Difficulties in the Region—Injudicious Counsel—How the Enrolment is Progressing—Singular Action of the County Court—Arrest of a Deputy Provost-Marshal—The Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENN., Monday, June 15, 1863.

This section of Pennsylvania forms, as you are aware, with the contiguous Counties of Carbon, Luzerne and Northumberland, the principal anthracite coal mining district of this country. Schuylkill County is the heaviest producer. Collieries are numerous within her limits, north of the Sharp Mountain, which run nearly east and west, dividing the mining from the agricultural section. The veins of coal terminate at that range of hills, cropping out perpendicularly, and in some instanses overlapping, so abrupt and sharp is the termination. South of that mountain no coal exists, the geological formation being red shale. The largest vein of coal which has been worked is known as the Mammoth; ranges in thickness from 20 to 30 feet, and produces the white-ash quality, admirably adapted for steam purposes. This coal is used exclusively in the United States Navy. Our heaviest operators work the Mammoth Vein. In 1862 there were in Schuylkill County 105 collieries, worked by 78 firms, and producing 2,925,600 tons, being an increase on 1861 of 12 firms, 14 collieries and 336,673 tons. You can form some idea of the amazing progress of this trade, when I state that the shipments of coal from this region, (Schuylkill County,) so far, this year, reach 1,626,664 tons, while up to the same date last year, they were only 1,122,105 tons. Our principal avenues to market are the Philadelphia and Reading railroad and Schuylkill canal. From all of the anthracite regions the shipments for 1863 are 3,408,514 tons, against 2,626,000 tons up to this time last year, being an increase of 782,514 tons. It is estimated with confidence that by the 1st of July, the increase will reach a million of tons. Yet such is the demand, that the stock of coal in market is not accumulating, nor is there any diminution in orders, although prices are high.

Miners, in fact all description of laborers, are scarce here, and wages rule high. First-class miners make, according to their habits of industry, from $60 to $120 per month. Money is abundant, and those engaged in the coal business are doing better than they have for many years past. The income tax on last year's business of a St. Clair coal operator amounts to $10,000, and this year his tax will be much heavier. There are many others who pay a tax to the Government on their product of coal of from four to five hundred dollars per month.

The difficulties that existed for a length of time in Cass Township, during which the turbulent among the miners acted in a lawless and outrageous manner, have, in a great measure, been adjusted, and the men are again at work. Thousands of dollars were lost to themselves, the operators and the country, by their ill-advised and foolish conduct, and they now, I presume, appreciate the fact. Unfortunately, our local authorities are powerless, or unwilling, through partisan affinity, to check the lawless proceedings which at times disgrace the country and jeopardize the lives and property of our citizens, and outbreaks against fancied or real grievances are attended by excesses of the gravest character. The miners, numbering thousands, possess firearms, and do not hesitate to use them against those whom they esteem their enemies. In justice to a large class of law-abiding, respectable and industrious miners in this county, I must say that the men who have been engaged in the disturbances here are Irishmen, whose impulsive and thoughtless nature render them easy tools of designing men and partizan demagogues, who excite their prejudices and combative traits for selfish purposes. In the eyes of these leaders a petty county office is of more importance than the peace of a community or the honor of a nation. We have men here, who, in their sphere, are quite as mischievous and unscrupulous as FERNANDO WOOD, and who are no mean exponents of the dangerous and anarchical doctrine he inculcated. Their trade is to cajole and use the ignorant and debased. The result here has been armed opposition to law and order, and in too many instances, murder of inoffensive men. On this subject I write "more in sorrow than in anger," deploring the fact that an American can be found ready to engage in so despicable a work. But when a citizen of this place—FRANK HUGHES, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee—does not hesitate to promulgate the idea that it is the duty and interest of Pennsylvania to ally herself with the rebel Government, and even argues the point in a card over his signature, we cannot expect more patriotism or manly honor from his satellites. I dismiss the subject, however, as an unpleasant one. My object in calling attention to it is simply to show that any hostile attitude assumed by our people toward either local, State or National authority, is due to the sophistical teachings of these leaders. I have great faith in the future. "As a man sows so shall he reap." The masses will, through the trials of this war for the preservation of the Government, be educated to a nobler realization of their duties and privileges as citizens of the Republic, while the false prophets will reap eternal infamy. History is now being made, which will contain, as in that of the first era of the young nation, the names of patriots and traitors. Wise men, even if they are not loyal, will consider this.

The enrollment of persons liable to military duty, is now being made, and less opposition to the officers charged with the duty is made than was anticipated. But one difficulty so far, has happened in connection with it in this county. In Hegins Township last week, a man named ABRAHAM BRESSLER, interfered with the enrolling officer, using violent language and threats. Subsequently a squad of the Provost Guard, headed by the Deputy-Marshal of this District, (the Tenth,) in an attempt to arrest him, fired at him. They missed him, but wounded a man in the arm who was assisting BRESSLER to escape. BRESSLER succeeded in getting off, and has not yet been arrested. The Court here, which is not noted for particular vigilance to preserve the majesty of the law when life and property are threatened by mobs, in this case was especially active in guarding justice in this matter, and forthwith issued a bench-warrant for the arrest of the Deputy Marshal and the squad. The arrests were made, and the Deputy held in $5,000 bail for a hearing to-day. I think the course of the Court correct. The affair should be investigated to see if the guard acted right in the matter, under the rules laid down by the War Department to control the action of Provost-Marshals. But it strikes me that the zeal of our Court, as a conservator of public peace and morals, in other matters of more importance to the welfare and good name of Schuylkill County, is hardly so active as that which it exhibits in this case. I heard the learned Judge (RYAN) say on the bench on Saturday last, in sentencing a young man named WILLIAMS—a citizen of this county, but formerly a soldier in an Illinois regiment, who fought gallantly at Donelson, and who had been convicted here of assault and battery, in punishing a man who had vilified our Government and soldiers—to six months' imprisonment, that the Court was resolved that every citizen should be protected in the expression of his sentiments; yet, within six months an operator has been driven by armed men from his colliery at Heckscherville, this county, because he wanted to conduct his business in his own way, and expressed his sentiments to the effect that he had a right so to do. The Court did nothing to protect that citizen in his rights, and he was compelled subsequently to sell his colliery, because he was not permitted to work it. Yet our Court is prompt enough to sentence a poor soldier to six months in prison for knocking down a malignant Copperhead, while one of the associates on the bench, named KLINE, fairly chuckled, and nodded approvingly to the jury while the counsel for the prosecution—FRANK HUGHES—eloquently anathematized the heinous offence of which the young man had been guilty. It was a sickening spectacle, and disgusted every loyal man who witnessed it. Comment is unnecessary. I give you the facts. Your readers can draw their own conclusions.

A few days since I visited portions of Berks and Montgomery Counties. The enrollment, as far as I observed, was being made without difficulty. A demonstration was made by some twenty men in Colebrookdale Township, Montgomery County, but they "backed down" under the firmness and determination of the officer, without anything serious happening. The crops in those counties are very fine, grain especially. Corn and grass are somewhat affected by drouth. The farmers this year, however, will reap a golden harvest.

Our State is somewhat excited at present by the reports of a projected rebel raid, and men are preparing to clean up their old rifles for use on the frontier. We furnished 50,000 men last Fall for State defence, and a similar number would be forthcoming again at 24 hours' notice.

Schuylkill County, with a population of 90,000, has over 4,000 men in the service of the United States. Since the commencement of the rebellion she has furnished some 6,000 soldiers,—a creditable evidence of her patriotism. A "memorial" of what she has done is now in course of publication in book-form, by Messrs. BANNAN & WALLACE, of this Borough. It will contain the names of all who have been in the service; lists of contributions for patriotic purposes, deaths, etc. The book will comprise about 800 pages.

The case of the Deputy Provost-Marshal, to which I refer above, has been argued in our Court to-day. The important question is jurisdiction in the matter, the defence contending that under the act of Congress regulating the draft, the United States Circuit Court of this District alone has jurisdiction over the acts of United States officers. EDWARD OWEN PARRY, Esq., for the defence, argued the matter ably. The decision of the Court is reserved.

Truly yours, ANTHRACITE.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT AT BRANDY STATION.

Interesting Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN BIVOUAC, Va., Tuesday, June 16.

Could the individual experience of every person engaged in a battle be recorded, it would make a volume full of interesting facts and incidents—many of them unpleasant, to be sure, but more would provoke a smile or seem bordering rather upon the marvelous than events in real life. The hairbreadth escapes, the deliberate coolness and recklessness of sane men in the presence of danger, the commendable deeds of noble daring, are all matters of frequent recurrence, but it is seldom that the facts are made known, except around the camp fire. A few incidents of the late battle I shall record—such only, however, as are well authenticated.

GEORGE BIGELOW, of Company A, Sixth Ohio, a mere boy in appearance, in the woods in the fight near Stevensbury, ordered a rebel soldier to surrender. The demand was not complied with, no time was to be lost, a force of the enemy was approaching—he killed the man with his pistol. About the same time a rebel was found concealed in the woods near by, pretending to be asleep. He was aroused to a full consciousness of his condition, and at once surrendered himself, horse and accoutrements all in good order. The ruse did not avail him. In this connection it may be of interest to state that the rebel cavalry in the recent fight were better armed, clothed and mounted than ever before. A prisoner accounts for their having better horses in this way. During the last tedious Winter, and early in the Spring, when nearly the whole of our cavalry was wallowing through the country, north of the Rappahannock, on picket and other similar duties, Gen. STUART had the bulk of his force recalled, leaving a very small force on the river for picket duty. The result is, that while our cavalry horses entered upon the Summer campaign, worn down by hard usage, the enemy entered the field with horses comparatively fresh. Notwithstanding this disparity, however, our Yankee trooper considers himself quite equal to any rebel that was ever mounted. I might possibly make one exception: On Tuesday last, when the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry made their celebrated charge on the right of our line, near Beverly, Virginia, an officer, Capt. MERRITT, Second regular cavalry, rode up to Gen. WADE HAMHTON, with sword at carté, and ordered him to surrender. WADE looked at his assailant, and with "A —— you say," parried the threatened thrust, gave his assailant a cut over the head, without, however, doing any serious injury, and passed on to his own command. The Sixth Pennsylvania, in the fight, lost one third of both officers and men. There is some satisfaction in knowing, that for the first time in the history of this war, the rebels really acknowledge a victory. Even the negroes say that they knew their masters were whipped, because they have so little to say about the fight. The rebel soldiers and citizens all say that in no battle, large or small, have so many of their officers been killed, and the reason given for this is that their men everywhere were met by such a deadly fire that it required unusual efforts to keep them in position. Among the rebel officers killed were Col. WIGHAM, of the Fourth Virginia cavalry; Maj. JONES and Capt. FARLEY. When the enemy attempted to get in the rear of Gen. GREGG's Division, one of their skirmishers, in passing through a clump of bushes, ran into the arms of Company K, Sixth Ohio. When asked if he surrendered, he replied: "I thought our boys were here—well, I suppose I must," and at once gave up his arms.

It is with regret that necessity compels me to record more rebel acts of barbarism. Lieut. STALL, of Gen. BUFORD's command, was severely wounded, and while being carried off the field by four men in charge of a Corporal GORMAN, a squad of the enemy pursued the party, and shot the four men. The Corporal managed to escape but was compelled to leave his charge on the field. Gen. BUFORD at one time went so near the rebel skirmishers that one of them called out to him "Hallo! you d——n Yankee!" and at the same instant fired, the shot striking and slightly wounding the General's horse.

In the memorable charge on the right, only *five* Companies of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry participated. Of the battalion they lost one hundred and fifteen men and ten officers—just one third of their number. In this charge Maj. HAZELTINE was killed, Capt. FRAZIER wounded, a large number of horses were either killed or wounded, Maj. WHELAN had his horse killed under him, Lieuts. WHITE and LENNING lost two horses each, Lieuts. P. H. ELLIS, BERTRAND, WELSH and COLLIDAY, lost one each. The rebels in nearly all the charges made by them used their pistols instead of sabres. Of one hundred and eighty-seven wounded men the First Division, Dr. HAND, the Chief-Surgeon, reports that only eleven were sabre wounds. The amunition used by the rebels was of a superior quality, and it is generally admitted that their artillery was served much better than usual. For some reason or other, most of the amunition used by the Union troops was of an inferior quality.

One of the most exciting personal rencounters that took place was one in which Lieut. A. E. DANA, of Col. DAVID's Staff, participated. Immediately after Col. DAVID had been shot, Lieut. DANA started toward the ford to find a Surgeon. In the bushes that skirt the river bank at this point he met in the road before him a rebel, pistol in hand. Lieut. DANA thought at first he was one of our own officers, and, under this supposition, rode up so close to the man that their knees touched. Both had their pistols drawn, and neither dared take time to draw sword. The rebel first fired, but a well-directed parry threw the pistol up, so that the ball just grazed Lieut. DANA's left ear—the powder singing his hair. DANA immediately fired, but without effect. The rebel fired a second time, and missed. Just at that moment, another rebel soldier fired from the bushes, but without doing any damage. Lieut. DANA's pistol would not work well, and, for five or ten minutes, the two men were engaged in a struggle for life or death. Finally, DANA seized his pistol by the muzzle, and struck the rebel a stunning blow in the face, and then escaped. The Second brigade was just crossing the ford, and they found quite a number of the rebels in these bushes, ready to pick up stragglers.

HENRY HAVERMALE, Corporal Company D, First Maryland cavalry, near Brandy Station, advanced alone upon three of the enemy in charge of a flag. They fled precipitately, and HAVERMALE secured the flag.

Tuesday evening, as some twenty ambulances were bringing off the wounded from Gen. GREGG's division, the rebels pursued the train and threw shells into it. Gen. KILPATRICK happened to be a witness of the affair, when he ordered a section of artillery to open upon the enemy, and they speedily abandoned their inhuman project.

Capt. O'KEEFE, of Gen. BUFORD's Staff, who was wounded and is missing, was attacked on the field while being carried off. His assailant fired once, when an orderly started in pursuit, and was not able to find the Captain again.

Capt. LENNOX, wounded, was also fired at while being carried from the field. His assailant was killed by a man named CARNES. E. A. PAUL.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer Gaiters for $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Water Bugs are effectually destroyed by using PARSONS & CO.'S RAT AND ROACH EXTERMINATOR. Rats leave their holes to die. Retail by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Absolute Sale of Two Hundred Lots and GORES IN THE NINTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON DEKALB, LEWIS AND STUYVESANT AVS., WITHERSPOON, HART AND PULASKI STS.—THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., through A. J. BEEECKER, SON & CO., and JAMES COLE'S SON, the following property belonging to them, viz.:

ON DEKALB AND STUYVESANT AVS.—16 lots on the northwest and southeast corners.

ON DEKALB-AV.—9 lots, north side, between Stuyvesant and Reid avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON PULASKI-ST.—20 lots, south side, between Reid and Stuyvesant avs.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—20 lots, west side, between Pulaski-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON STUYVESANT-AV.—7 lots, east side, between Hart-st. and Willoughby-av.

ON HART-ST.—40 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON HART-ST.—4 gores, north side, between Stuyvesant-av. and Broadway.

ON LEWIS-AV.—4 lots and gores, southeast corner of Willoughby-av.

ON WILLOUGHBY-AV.—30 lots and gores, north and south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

ON WITHERSPOON-ST.—13 lots and gores, south side, between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs.

This property is very desirably situated on elevated ground, contiguous to three lines of city railroads (Myrtle-av., DeKalb-av. and Broadway lines) to different points and ferries in Brooklyn. For residences, the locality is unsurpassed, and a number of fine residences have already been erected in the vicinity. All the streets have signs on the corners, and are 70 feet in width, while the distance from the Custom-house in New-York is the same as that to 44th-st in that City. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for investments or for speculative purposes, as property in this neighborhood is rapidly increasing in value. Purchasers will be protected against nuisances by a clause in the deeds, and will be furnished with an abstract of title free of expense. The title is indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

FELT—RICHARDS.—On Thursday morning, June 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel K. Miller, J. JOHNSON FELT, of San Francisco, and CORNELIA E., daughter of Benj. Richards, Esq., of Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y.

FISH—WATSON.—On Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Dr. Berkey, JOHN FISH, of Greenpoint, L. I., to Miss MARY WATSON, of Mount Pleasant, Penn.

DIED.

CHAMBERS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 20, EMILIE ADELAIDE, daughter of Thomas and Anna Chambers, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 576 Hudson-st., on Monday, June 22, at 2 o'clock.

FAIRCHILD.—On Thursday, June 18, JULIA ELISABETH, wife of Egbert N. Fairchild, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 339.—June 20, 1863.
64, 34, 14, 9, 58, 12, 72.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 340.—June 20, 1863
48, 18, 55, 49, 5, 15, 39, 28, 29, 8, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MILITARY.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 106 Leonard-st.

THE CORPS OF HONOR.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Faithful soldiers, of good character, who from wounds or the vicissitudes of war are incapacitated for active field duty will only be received. Enlistment for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances same as in the United States infantry, except that no premiums or bounty for enlistment will be allowed. Joining this Corps of Honor will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service.

The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards for public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If necessary they will be assigned to forts and garrisons.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

The applicant must obtain the certificate of the Board of Enrollment of his Congressional District—

First—That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.

Second—That he is fit for the duties or some of them indicated above.

Third—That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.

Fourth—That he is meritorious and deserving.

UNIFORM:
SKY BLUE, WITH DARK BLUE TRIMMINGS.

For enlistment or further information, apply at this office, or to the different Boards of Enrollment in each Congressional District in this City or in Brooklyn.

ROBT. NUGENT, Col. 69th N. Y. Vols.,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE
RECEPTION OF THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT
NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., in front of the City Hall.

After the review, they will proceed up Broadway to the City Assembly Rooms, where they will be entertained by the City authorities.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, Secretary.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

In pursuance of the above, the regiment will parade in light marching order, on MONDAY, the 22d inst. Line will be formed at 3 P. M., in Lafayette-place, right resting on Eighth-street, Field and Staff mounted.

C. G. COLGATE, Colonel.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,
FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE,
NO. 167 BROADWAY,
ERNEST M. BEMENT,
Colonel Commanding.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.
NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reënter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS, ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY, FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York, June 15, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF RECRUITING Offices and Officers of the "Andrew Johnson Cavalry" to date.

1. New-York City—AUGUSTUS MCCOLLOM, FREDERICK S. SNOW.
2. Buffalo, New-York—WM. WATSON.
3. Owego, New-York—EUGENE B. GERE, LEWIS W. TRUESDELL, THEODORE D. GERE.
4. Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York—CHARLES SMITH.
5. Brooklyn, New-York—LEVI AMERMAN, JULES DE CROY.
6. Williamsburgh, Long Island—FRANK C. FILLY.
7. Rochester, New-York—JOHN S. JENNINGS, THOS. P. WYCHE.
8. Cuba, New-York—WM. H. NOTTINGHAM.
9. Buffalo, New-York—EDMUND R. P. SHURLY.

By order of Col. ERNEST M. BEMENT.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 38TH N. Y. V., June 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 23.—THIS REGIMENT will be mustered out of service on MONDAY, the 22d inst. All members of the regiment are hereby ordered to report at East New-York on that day, at 10 A. M., in uniform. By order of

JAMES C. STRONG,
Colonel Commanding 38th N. Y. V.
J. M. E. HYDE, Adjutant.

REORGANIZATION OF THE THIRTY-First New-York Volunteers, headquarters No. 532 Broadway.

$250 Bounty to men reënlisting.
$175 Bounty to recruits.
Experienced officers go out with the regiment.

THOMAS JONES, Colonel 31st N. Y. Vols.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA

is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

★IN'S RENOVATING POWDERS
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for "STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS." from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to

M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF Emaciation, L.Y.D.S.

Summer is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.

One Dollar per Bottle—[which often cures.]

Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.

Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH.

The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by

COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

CEDAR CAMPHOR—IS THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, fragrant, durable, and is an economy of 60 per cent. over white gum camphor or brown crude camphor. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. You can buy in New-York of any good Druggist.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD, SABBATH, at 7½ P. M., in Macdougal Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. DUNBAR, Pastor, to aid in giving religious reading to the army and navy, by Board of Publication, R. D. C. Addresses may be expected from the Agent and two army Chaplains, who have been on many battle-fields. A collection will be taken. All are cordially invited to attend. The Pastor will make the closing address.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. SAMUEL A. SEAMAN will preach a sermon to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, June 21, at 7½ o'clock, in the Rose Hill M. E. Church, East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Essay by CEPHAS BRAINERD, Esq.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE NORTHEASTERN section of the City will find pleasant and ample church accommodation in the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st. Families, from the richest to the poorest, can have a pew at a rent in proportion to their means. Rev. J. SANDERSON, the Pastor, preaches every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—BY SPECIAL REquest Rev. C. C. NORTON will repeat the Lecture on *His Visit to the Army of the Potomac*, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 21, at 7¾ o'clock, at the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between avenues B and C. Dr. JUNKIN, father-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, will be present and also address the audience. All are cordially invited to be present.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Christ in the Old Testament—the Cities of Refuge*. At 7¾ P. M., on *Unity of the Church—Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, the Presbyterian*. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Singing at 3 P. M.

"THE SERPENT THE TYPE OF A SPIRITUAL EXISTENCE OF EVIL."—This is the subject of Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY's sixth lecture on Antediluvian Life, for SUNDAY EVENING, June 21, at 8 o'clock, in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., north of and near Myrtle-av., opposite the Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH—Corner of Catharine and Madison sts. Preaching by Rev. W. H. JOHNSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on SUNDAY, the 21st inst.; also, at 7¾ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Dr. T. W. CHAMBERS. Seamen and all friends of seamen are cordially invited to attend. All seats free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-third-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue—preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, SUNDAY, June 21, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sermon in the evening, the second of a series—*Of Religion in Social Life*—will be addressed to young ladies. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

INSTITUTION.—REV. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE will be instituted into the Rectorship of All Saints Parish, on SUNDAY MORNING, June 21. Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, acting as the Institutor, by appointment of the Bishop, and also preaching the sermon. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn. Services in this house on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 8 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, will preach for the last time prior to his departure for Europe.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject: *The Cloud of Witnesses*; and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Subject: *Christ Crucified*. Lecture on Wednesday evening; prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

RALLY, RALLY!—CHRISTIAN, YOU ARE called by the God of Heaven to leave the sects of fallen Christendom, and gather around the standard that is raised in Zion. His Herald will preach the word of Prophecy, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. N. B.—Union daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—West 22d-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, June 21—Morning service and sermon in French by Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French; sermon in English by Rev. CHARLES JONES, at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, EVERY SUNDAY, at 10 A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st., known as the Republican Rooms. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. GEO. E. THRALL, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Free seats.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Services at 10½, 3½ and 8, the Afternoon being for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY the Rector will preach in the morning and afternoon, and Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, Jr., in the evening. Seats free.

MARINER'S TEMPLE, OLIVER ST.—THE seats are all free. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. STEWARD, a sailor. Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD preaches in the evening, at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT WILL DELIVER the fifth lecture to young men, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Prodigality and Covetousness*—a warning against both.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH—NEAR EAST Broadway. Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, Morning and Evening. Services commencing at the usual hours, 10½ and 7½. Seats for strangers.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 446 Broadway, for strangers, young men and the public generally. Rev. CHAS. C. GOSS, Pastor. Subject SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock—*What Must I do to be Saved?* Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av. Rev. CHAS. BATTERSBY, who supplies the pulpit during the Pastor's Summer vacation, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strawberry Festival on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

DR. JUNKINS' LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—The fourteenth of the course, will be delivered in the Church cor. of Canal and Greene sts., SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Morning service at 10½. The public are invited. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening, at 8 P. M.; afternoon, at 3, Love Feast. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (near Floyd-st.) Brooklyn, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—DR. CHEEVER is expected to preach at the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., LATE of California, will preach in the Church in 5th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, June 21, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ o'clock in the EVENING, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½; also at 7¾ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Sowing and Reaping*.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Services THIS DAY at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. by Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, the Rector elect.

CHURCHES.—CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF Churches in New-York and vicinity, comprising over 200 views. The trade supplied.

G. STACY, No. 691 Broadway.

STEEL COLL

ENAMELED WHITE.

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $[illegible]
Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

INDIA RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
PONCHOS, COATS, CAPES, HAVELOCKS, CAPS,
LEGGINGS, AIR-PILLOWS AND BEDS, CUPS,
FILTERS,
And every variety of
RUBBER ARMY GOODS,
Manufactured and for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,
SEA BATHING.

The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. BAINBRIDGE.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the purpose of the broad nostrils and thick lips of the negro, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at S. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 20, 1863.

$6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ c. N.Oct. & Apr	106⅛
500	do Fe.& Aug..	107¼
2,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. c.	101⅛
5,000	do........New	98⅝
60,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	62
50,000	do........ b60	63
13,000	Mo. State 6s	69½
5,000	do..........b30	70
5,000	do............	69¾
15,000	O.& Miss.R.C....	35
16,000	E. 4th M. Bs......	109
6,000	N. Y. C. 6s.......	101½
500	Mich. So. 2d M..	100
1,000	Goshen Br. B....	105
2,000	C.&N.W.1st M....	85½
6,000	Han.&St.J.1st M.	78
1,000	D. L.& W.2 M. B	114
80,000	Tol. & W. 2d M...	92
40	Merchants' Bank...	108½
30	Bank of Commerce.	105½
67,000	Amer. Gold......	143½
100	Canton Co..........	26½
50	do	26¾
250	do	27
100	Cit.GasCo.Brookl'n.	126
250	Cumb. Coal. Prf....	21½
100	do	22
50	Quicksilv. M.Co....	42
100	PacificM. S.Co s30	173
50	do............	174
100	do..........s30.	175
150	do............	174½
200	do........s30.	174
50	do........b30.	175½
50	do........b30.	175¾
150	N. Y. Cen. R.......	117¾
100	do.........	117⅞
550	do..........	118
100	do......s60	118
100	do......b10.	118¼
650	Erie Railway.......	93⅛
150	do.......s30	93¼
100	Erie R. Pref....s30.	102¼
300	do...........	102½
500	Hudson R. R........	121
900	do.......s30.	121
200	do...........	121¼
100	do.......s30.	121¼
250	do......s10	121¾
300	do.......b30.	122
400	do.......s30.	121½
200	do.......s30	121¾
300	do.......s30	122
400	do......b30	123
400	do......b10.	122¾
100	do......s15	122
50	do..........	122¼
400	Reading R..........	103
50	Mich. Cen. R.......	108½
1200	Har. Railroad.....	78
200	do..........b10	78
100	do..............	77½
100	do..............	77
500	do..............	76½
1200	do..............	76
300	do..............	75¾
700	do..............	75½
100	do..............	75¼
1600	do..............	75
400	do..........s10	75
1000	M. S. & N. I. R..	68¾
500	do..........s10	68¾
400	do..............	68⅞
100	do..........s10	69
250	do..........b30	69¼
100	do..........b15	69¼
200	do..........b30	69⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	114½
50	do..............	114¾
650	do..............	115
1200	Clev. & P. R.......	82
100	do..........s10	82
100	do..........b30	82½
100	do..........b30	82¼
1200	do..............	81¾
500	do..........s10	81¾
200	Ill. Cen.C.R.S. s60.	101
300	Chic. & N. W. R.	28½
100	do..........s60	28
100	Gal. & Chi. R......	95
100	do..............	94½
100	do..............	94¾
200	do..............	94
250	do..........s30	94
100	do..........b30	94½
100	Clev. & Tol. R..s10.	106¼
100	do..........s15	106½
500	do..........s10.	107
600	Chic. & R. I. R.....	94½
200	do..............	94¼
350	do..............	94
100	Chi., B. & Quin. R..	113
400	Mil. & Pr.Du C.	50
200	do..........s30	50
100	do..........s30	50½
100	do..........b15	51
200	do..........s30	51
100	do..............	51
200	M. & P.Du C. 2d Pr.	82
100	do..........b30	83
300	P., F. W. & C......	65
300	do..............	65½
400	do..............	65¾
100	do..............	65⅞
400	do..............	66
300	do..........s15	66
100	do..........b30	66½
100	Alt. & Ter. H. R.	42¼
100	A. & T. H.R.P. b30.	66

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Am. Gold.......	143⅝
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.......	69¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s.......	62
100	N. Y. Cen.R.....s3	117⅞
100	do.......s10	117⅞
100	do..........	117⅞
100	do.......b3	118
50	do..........	118
200	Erie R. Pref......b3	93¾
500	do.........c	93⅝
400	do.........s3	93½
1200	do...........	93⅝
100	do.......b10	93¾
100	do.......bow	93¾
100	do...........	93¾
100	do........s10	93½
100	do........s5	93½
200	do........s30	93
200	do...........	93½
100	Erie R. Prf.......	101⅛
100	do.............	101¼
100	do.............	101½
60	do..........b3.	101½
60	do.............	101⅝
100	Chi & N. W. R.. ..	28½
100	Hudson R...........	122½
100	do...............	123
50	do...........s3	122¾
1500	Harlem R...........	72
300	do............c	72
200	do...........s3	72
100	do..............	72¾
400	do..............	72½
200	do............c	72½
100	do...........b3	73
200	do..............	72¾
100	M. S. & N. I.......	68¾
150	do............c	68¾
400	do..........s10	68⅝
200	do..............	68¾
500	Clev. & Pitts. R...c	81½
100	do............c	81¾
200	Mil. & P. Du C..s10	51¼
106	do...........b3	51½
100	do..........b10	51½
50	do..............	51¾
50	do............c	51⅜
50	Gal. & Chi. R ...b10	94
150	Chi. & R. I. R....b3	94

SATURDAY, June 20—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin to-day is ½@¾ ℔ cent. higher than the closing quotation on Friday night. The sales at the Stock Exchange Board were at 143½ ℔ cent. The Street sales fluctuated between 143½@144 ℔ cent., leaving off 143½ ℔ cent. There was nothing done in Exchange on London after the sailing of the steamers at noon. The rate is 156@156½ ℔ cent. The Export of Specie, of all descriptions, this week, is only $522,000, nearly all to the West Indies. The Stock Brokers report a decidedly improved state of things in the Money market to-day. Borrowers were generally accommodated with much ease, and early in the day at 7 ℔ cent., and many of the old firms on the Street carried over large balances. A million of dollars came out of the Treasury office to-day in excess of the receipts. The receipts for the New Loan were $1,322,750, of which $932,700 was paid in by the Loan Agents, and $390,050 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury. The Stock Market was free from excitement, except on Harlem old shares, which, starting at 78, went down to 70½, then up to 74½ and again down to 72 ℔ cent. Hudson, Erie and Central were steady at the Board, (only one session of which was held,) and rather firm on the Street. The Western Shares fairly supported, Pacific Mail 2½ ℔ cent. up. The following prices, in comparison with Friday night, were quoted on the Street, Government 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, wanted at 109 ℔ cent. :

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin.......	143	143⅝	Harlem Pref....	90	90
U. S. 6s, 1881....	108⅝	109	Mich. Central...	109½	109
N. Y. Central ..	117½	118	Mich. Southern..	69	68¾
Erie..........	92⅞	93½	Mich.Guarant'd.	113	113¾
Erie Preferred.	101¼	101½	Illinois Central..	101	101
Hudson..........	122¼	122¾	Pittsburgh	82½	81¾
Toledo..........	106¼	107¼	Fort Wayne......	67	66
Pacific Mail x d.	172	174½	Rock Island......	94½	91½
Harlem..........	78¼	72	Northwest........	29¼	28¾
Canton	26⅛	27	Galena..........	95	95
Cumberland.....	21½	22	Reading..........	102½	102½

The following bids were made this morning for the City Bank Shares. The July quarterly Dividend of 6 ℔ cent. by the Chemical Bank is announced to be paid on the 1st July. The half yearly Dividend of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank is 5 ℔ cent., to be paid on 1st July. The Mechanics' Bank half yearly Dividend is 4 ℔ cent., payable 1st July. The Broadway Bank pays 6 ℔ cent., and half yearly Dividend on 1st July, and the Bank of North America 4 ℔ cent. The July Dividends this year are nearly all better than the January half yearly divisions :

Merchants'..............	108	Bank of N. America...	108
Mechanics'..............	118	Hanover..............	97
Union..................	115	Metropolitan..........	115
America................	127	East River............	98
Tradesmen's............	105	Continental..........	98½
State of New-York.....	102½	Commonwealth........	99
Commerce............	105	Park................	125
Broadway...............	150	American Exchange...	105½
Ocean..................	95	Chatham.............	98

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages :

N. Y. Cen 6s	108	Al. & T. H. firsts.......	104
N. Y. Cen. subsc'n.....	101½	Al.& T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	91½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64......	101½	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in......	81
Erie R. fourths, '80.....	109	Chi. & N. W. s. f......	104
Erie R. fifths, '88.......	103	C. & N.W.1st m., 2d ser.	84
Buf., N.Y.& E.1sts, '77.	107	Chi. & N. W. 2d M....	58
Hud. R. [illegible]ds '75.......	110	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts.	115
Harlem firsts, '69, '73...	113	Tol. & Wab. firsts.....	107
Mich. Cen. 8s, '72.......	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds........	91¾
M. C. New 1sts, '82	121	M. & P. du C. 1sts......	106
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts.......	122	Chic. & R. I. firsts.....	112
Mich. S. seconds.......	100	Clev. & Tol. S.F.	110½
N. Ind. R. R. [illegible].....	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts..	108
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.....	109	Chi. & Pitts. thirds......	96
Illinois Central, '75.......	117	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B...	52

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO COMPANY, JUNE 1.

Funded Debt outstanding..................		$3,667,595
Capital Stock........................		3,526,800
Undivided surplus.....................		522,417
Miscellaneous items.....................		94,026
Total...............................		$7,810,838
Cost of Road and equipment...	$7,231,223	
Materials, Cash and Bills.......	442,403	
Advanced to Sinking Fund.....	137,212	—$7,810,838
Earnings of year in gross....................		$1,361,537
Expenses and taxes..............	$544,482	
Interest bonds........................	302,710	
Rents..................................	66,498	
Sundries................................	2,994	—$915,685
Total...............................		$444,851
Dividend, 4 ℔ cent............................		133,752
Surplus...............................		$311,099
Surplus June 1, 1862........................		211,317
Balance of income account, June 1, 1863..		$522,417

Earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company for the second week of June :

	1863.	1862.
Passengers.....................	$6,475 25	$5,145 07
Freight........................	$30,075 62	$23,163 03
Total........................	$36,550 87	$28,308 10
Increase.....................................		$8,242 77

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows : Receipts, 3,414,436 19, including for Customs, $118,000 ; Payments, $4,413,138 46 ; Balance, $23,155,641 25.

☞ "U. S. 5.20 BONDS."

Messrs THOMPSON BROTHERS are now in receipt of an ample supply of U. S. 5.20 Bonds, which they can deliver to purchasers, on application. The denominations are Fifties, One Hundreds, Five Hundreds and One Thousands. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN yesterday passed sentence upon the following persons convicted during the past week:

John Lowrie, *alias* Robert Vernon, for burglary in the third degree, second offence—State Prison seven years and six months.

Michael Merrill, for burglary in the third degree—State Prison two years and four months.

James Sharley, Jas. Gorman and John Hallesey, for petit larceny—House of Refuge.

James Burns, for attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and four months.

Oster Horahan, for attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years.

Abram Wart, for attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two yerrs and four months.

James Montgomery, for attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and four months.

Arthur Carr, for grand larceny—State Prison two years.

Thomas Peterson, for pocket-picking—State Prison three years and four months.

Edward Ford, for passing counterfeit money—State Prison two years.

Mary Ann Smith, for shoplifting—State Prison two years.

Ball Play.

DEPARTURE OF THE PHILADELPHIANS—THEIR GAME AT NEWARK—THEY ARE DEFEATED.

The Philadelphians, accompanied by representatives from the leading Clubs of this City and Brooklyn, left Jersey City yesterday in the 1 P. M. train for Newark, where they arrived after a pleasant ride of half an hour. They were then conveyed to the grounds, which are beautifully located on the corner of Mercer and High streets, in two large stages. The playing began at 2½ o'clock and ended at 5 o'clock, being the shortest game of the series.

The Eureka, of Newark, is one of the representative Clubs of this locality, and the match attracted a concourse of some 2,000 people, a larger portion of whom were of the fair sex. The match was not only the shortest, but also the sharpest and finest, all being of the highest order. In few matches have there been so many fine catches and plays, and if the Philadelphians had only been a little stronger in batting, the termination would probably have been otherwise ; as it is, the result is highly to their credit. We annex the score :

ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Kleinfelder, c......	3	1	Northrup, 1st b....	3	1
Pratt, 2d b.........	3	1	Brentnall, c.......	3	1
Wilkins, s. s.......	2	2	Thomas, s. s........	4	0
Paul, 1st b.........	2	1	Pennington, 2d b....	1	3
McBride, p.........	3	0	Caloway, l. f.......	3	1
Smith, 3d b........	4	0	Littlewood, c. f....	4	0
Berkenstock, c. f...	4	0	Linen, p...........	3	1
Longbery, l. f......	3	0	Faitoute, r. f......	2	1
Moore, r. f.........	3	1	Plum, 3d b.........	4	0
Total..............	27	6	Total..............	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic..........	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Eureka	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0

UMPIRE—Mr. Pearce, of the Atlantic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Benson and Holden.

After the game the party and their large train of friends enjoyed a bountiful repast at the "Benner House," after which they left—some for Philadelphia and some for New-York—all highly pleased with the trip. The Philadelphians take home with them the trophies of two well earned victories.

Church Dedication.

Dr. KREBS has abandoned his dear old Church in Rutgers-street, and it has passed into Catholic hands, under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. BOYCE. The interior has been refitted somewhat, to suit Catholic ceremonial. A beautiful altar has been erected, and the organ thoroughly restored. The Archbishop will officiate to-day, (Sunday,) at the dedication, and preach the sermon. The attendance of many of the old congregation will add new interest to the impressive scene. The first musical talent of the City has been engaged, and Mr. SCHMIDT, who holds high rank as an organist, has deferred to the Pastor's wishes, and will lead the choir. The Church will henceforth be known as St. Teresa's.

The New Street Sweeper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

In your notice of my street-sweeping machine, in this day's issue of your valuable journal, I notice an error that might mislead the public in regard to its merits. The last division of the paragraph should read : "As is proposed, this machine is for two horses, and can do the work of eighty men"—the labor of forty men being intended for a one-horse machine having but two wheels. By making the above correction you will greatly oblige

Yours, very respectfully, L. CONROY.
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 19, 1863.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION closed yesterday, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, which impaired somewhat the flavor and good appearance of the fruit, it was an eminent success. We gave yesterday the names of cultivators to whom *first* prizes were awarded. But it must not be concluded that the list of fruits thus complimented embraced all that were excellent. So far from it, it is probable other judges would have given other awards, so close was the balancing between competing berries. We noted the name of J. W. FAULKNER, of Stamford, Conn., for especial compliment in our survey of the exhibition tables. He presented no less than *forty-one* varieties of strawberries, gathered at random from his fields, and such as he can supply any day from his stand, No. 97 Fulton-street, New-York. There was not an inferior variety in the lot. A number were remarkable for their size and flavor, among which we may mention the Sterling Castle Pine, Alice Maud, Compte de Flanders, Wilson's Seedling, Fillmore, Scott's Seedling, Peabody's Seedling, and especially a Seedling from the Austin of Mr. FAULKNER's own producing, which took a premium in the exhibition. This last is a berry of exceedingly fine promise, extra sized, long necked, conical shaped, spicy flavored, and a liberal bearer. It will certainly become a standard fruit. Upon the whole, this annual exhibition of strawberries was a very encouraging affair, deeply gratifying to horticulturists and creditable to Mr. JUDD, proprietor of the Agricultural Rooms, under whose auspices and enterprise these fruit exhibitions are becoming a feature in our City shows.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following are the appointments and resignations in this Department during the past week: *Appointments*—James Halligan, to the Eighteenth; William H. Rhodes, to the Twenty-seventh ; John H. Studley, to the Fifth ; Augustus Tickner, to the Forty-first ; Joachin F. Baden, to the Central-office ; Amos L. Ogden, to the Forty-third. *Resignations*—John Palson, of the Twenty-ninth ; James M. Brown, of the Forty-fifth ; Thomas Moore, of the Eighteenth.

A WOMAN AND CHILD SERIOUSLY STABBED IN AN AFFRAY.—Early yesterday morning two women, named CATHARINE RILEY and MARY CASSIDY, became engaged in a quarrel at No. 21 Batavia-street. During the altercation, CATHARINE seized a knife and stabbed MARY several times in the face. Not content with that, she caught hold of an infant which Mrs. CASSIDY held in her arms, and inflicted wounds upon it so serious, that no hopes are entertained of its recovery. The mother and infant were taken to the Hospital, and the woman who made the assault was locked up to await the result.

DROWNED.—Late on Friday night a boatman named DENNIS FAGAN, found the body of an unknown man floating in the water near Ellis' Island. The remains were taken to the Staten Island Ferry-slip, near the Battery, where Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body yesterday. The deceased was dressed in a blue shirt, black pants, with nothing on his feet. He had evidently been in the water only a few days.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to June 19, 1863 :

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 12.........	159	100	259
Admitted to June 19............	27	19	46
Discharged, cured or relieved..	27	10	37
Died..........................	4	4	8
Remaining at date............	155	105	260

Males, 223 ; females, 37.

PERSONAL.—Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Maj.-Gen. George Stoneman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Allen, New-York City ; Brig.-Gen. Dutton and bride, Hon. Caleb Lyons, of Lyonsdale ; Capt. Wm. Smner, U. S. A. ; Mr. and Mrs. McClay and family, New-York City ; Mrs. Bates and family, of Maryland, are staying at the hotels at West Point.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MURDER TRIAL.—MARY ANN MCLAUGHLIN was placed on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer on Friday, on the charge of killing her mother, CECELIA MCLAUGHLIN, the wife of THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN. The family occupied the upper floor of a house in Park-avenue, near Canton-street. On the 19th of February last Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN was found dead in her room, her face and body covered with many bruises and deep gashes. The husband was lying in an adjoining apartment, drunk. The daughter was the only person in the room with her mother, and in consequence of her subsequent actions and contradictory statements, suspicion fell upon her, and she was arrested. The father was also arrested as accessory, but discharged by the Grand Jury.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—Officers HERBERT and KELLY, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, arrested GEORGE EVANS at the Fulton ferry, on Friday night, on the charge of kicking up a row. He was dressed in the uniform of the Thirteenth regiment, but the officers at once recognized him as an old offender, and after a severe struggle, conducted him to the station-house. The accused is charged with having committed a burglary in York-street, and escaping by enlisting in the Fourteenth regiment, from which he soon afterward deserted. He was committed to await a hearing.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire broke out in the camphene distillery of Messrs. FARRON & FULLAM yesterday morning, involving the death of one man, named JOHN DONAHUE, the injuring of another and the destruction of about $1,000 worth of property. The fire, it is supposed, originated from the overboiling of a pot of combustible material. The deceased was about 30 years of age, a native of Ireland, and had been in this country but a short time. He leaves a wife and several children who have not yet arrived here. The loss on the property is covered by insurance.

CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—MARY ANN MCLAUGHLIN, tried in the King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the charge of killing her mother, CECELIA MCLAUGHLIN, an aged blind woman, by striking her on the head with some weapon, on the 19th of October last, was convicted yesterday of manslaughter in the second degree. Sentence was reserved until Monday.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision Relative to the Harbor-Masters' Act—Its Constitutionality, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Barbour.

Spencer S. Benedict et als., Respondents, vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt, Appellant.*—ROBERTSON, J.—A statute of this State provides that every vessel entering the port of New-York, which "loads or unloads, or makes fast to any wharf therein," shall, within a certain time thereafter, pay certain fees to certain officers, denominated Harbor-Masters, which fees are graduated by the tonnage of such vessel. (Sess. L., 1850, ch. 72, p. 81, § 4, 2 R. S., [5th Ed.] 422.) In default of such payment, a penalty of double the amount is imposed upon the owner, master or consignee of the vessel who refuse to make it. (Sec. 5.)

The Constitution of the United States gives Congress power to collect duties, but they are to be uniform throughout the United States, (Art.1,sect. 8, first clause,) and to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, (Ib., clause 3,) while it prohibits States, without the consent of Congress, from laying "any imposts or duties on exports or imports," except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws or "any duty of tonnage." (Art. 1, sect. 10, clause 2.) It is claimed that the statute of this State, before referred to, violates all such provisions.

The power of Congress to collect duties and regulate commerce was held in Cooley *vs.* The Port Wardens of Philadelphia (12 How. U. S. Rep. 299) not to interfere with any right of the State to levy duties or regulate navigation as a part of commerce for local purposes, if known and practiced at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution as distinct from levying duties for general purposes of revenue (Per Curtis J., p. 312, *et seq.*) It was also there held, that the enforcement of the payment of money by way of penalty to promote an established general policy employed to accomplish such local purposes was not an evasion of the restrictions on the State as to imposts or duties for general purposes or on tonnage. And even that any indirectness of appropriation of such penalties by a trust for the benefit of the officers appointed to carry into effect the local purpose did not convert such penalties into revenue duties within the meaning of the Constitution. (Ib.) In other words, that the statute then under consideration was not a "covert attempt to legislate" for revenue under pretence of legislating to enforce a system of pilotage.

In that case a penalty of half pilotage was imposed by a statute of the State of Pennsylvania upon persons refusing to take a pilot, and it was held to be a valid mode of carrying out the system of supporting a pilot service, known in all countries, and practiced at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and better regulated in each port according to the laws of the State in which it was situated, than by any general or uniform law, which must necessarily do practical injustice. The duties to be levied by the General Government, for the general purposes for which it was created, are required to be uniform in all the States, while the labor and danger of pilots, according to which they should be remunerated, would necessarily vary in every port.

The question, then, in this case, is whether the payment of the fees in question, or the penalty for not paying them, tends to support a system of local advantages and regulations ; better conducted by the local legislation of the State, known at the time of the Constitution, as distinct from a revenue from duties raised to support the general wants of a National Government, particularly when it is bound to show no partiality for any State or port, and is powerless to discriminate between one port and another, in regard to the expenses of its local use. This can best be determined by ascertaining the accompanying acts required to be performed to deserve the fees in question.

By the first section of the State act in question, eleven Harbor-Masters are authorized, and are to have authority to regulate and station all the vessels within the limits of the city, remove unemployed vessels to make room for those employed, and determine the duty of masters of vessels to accommodate each other, in all which matters they are to act *quasi* judicially (sec. 3.) These are certainly necessary duties to be discharged in all commercial ports, to be appointed, five of whom are required to have been masters of vessels sailing from this port, pilots previously engaged in piloting vessels therein, or seamen previously engaged in navigating the waters of New-York harbor. They were undoubtedly so at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and duties or fees, whether measured by the tonnage of the vessels or not, raised by the State to compensate such officers, commensurate with the trouble in different ports, where not such duties as were to be raised by the Federal Government, uniformly in all ports of the United States, for general purposes. Judge CURTIS, in the case already cited, expressly names charges for wharfage, tonnage, "or any other local port charges for services rendered to vessels or cargoes," as distinct from duties on tonnage ; and Judge Daniel, in the same case, holds that the powers delegated to Congress in the Constitution "do not extend to the means of precaution or safety adopted within the waters or limits of a State, for safety of vessels or cargoes," that such means are essentially local, depend upon local necessity, cannot be uniform, have no connection with traffic, and belong to the same conservative powers as those which direct vessels' mooring, or position in port for safety of life and property in reference to herself or other vessels, cargoes or crews. That such "power has been exercised by every State since the dawn of its existence," can be "practically and beneficially applied by local authorities only, is not expressly delegated to Congress, and does not necessarily conflict with the right to establish commercial regulations, and is an original and inherent power."

It is possible if such statutory provisions should conflict hereafter with any regulation of commerce by Congress, they would be compelled to yield ; at present, there are no such regulations, and, therefore, they are not void, as interfering with the exercise of that power. (Cooley *vs.* Port Wardens of Philadelphia, *ubi sup.*)

The Harbor-Masters' fees are exacted, not for entering or anchoring in the harbor, but using the soil "by loading or unloading or making fast to wharves." As much service may be rendered by them in making or keeping room for vessels arriving at the wharves where they unload, as if they had done some positive act in placing them there. A general regulation of the position of vessels in the harbor is a service to all who avail themselves of the wharves. It prevents collisions, disputes, embarrassments, of various kinds, and not only guards their safety, but facilitates the delivery of their cargoes. It would be almost impossible to decide in many cases whether the exercise of the privilege of loading and unloading at a particular wharf had or not been the result of the action of the Harbor-Masters of their functions in the particular case, and giving them the corresponding compensation. A penalty for not complying with provisions for keeping up a pilot system, particularly when only appointed to a charitable fund for pilots and their families, is much further from a compensation for pilot service, than the payment of fees to a Harbor-Master for the privilege of loading or unloading at or making fast to a wharf, is from compensation for regulating the position of vessels generally in a harbor.

I think the order or judgment appealed from should be affirmed with costs.

G. Dean for Respondents ; W. M. Evarts, for Appellant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Thompson vs. *Thompson* ; *Northrup* vs. *Veeder, et al.* Motions denied with $10 costs to abide event of the action.

In the matter of the Application of Fox et al. for Sale of Real Estate ; *Kaufman et al.* vs. *Worms et al.*—Motions granted with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

Adams et al. vs. *Clifford et al.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

Hurlburt vs. *Spicer et al.*—Memoranda for counsel. *Hitchcock et al.* vs. *Neill et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Purchase vs. *New-York Exchange Bank.*—The case may be resettled if there be any disagreement as to the terms of the order to be entered. The Court will settle it on one day's notice. Papers in the Clerk's office.

Before Justice Robertson.

Butler vs. *Niles et al.*—Complaint dismissed unless plaintiff consents to set off of costs in supplement any proceedings and action, &c. Decision to be prepared.

Pignolet, Adm'x. of Pignolet, vs. *Geer et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs. Defendants Young and Rothwin to have but one bill. Decision to be prepared.

Beatty et al. vs. *Hale et al.*—Complaint dismissed as to defendants Phillips and Banta with costs, and defendant Alfred Hale without costs. Judgment for $634 and interest against defendant Samuel Hale. Decision to be prepared. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

Before Justice Monell.

Currin vs. *Pierson.*—Motion denied with seven dollars cost to plaintiff, to abide event of suit.

Iselin et al. vs. *Peck et al.*—Motion denied with seven dollars costs to the defendant House.

Additional Foreign Items.

CAPT. SEMMES AND THE ALABAMA.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* publishes this paragraph :

"Intelligence has been received here, the correctness of which may be relied upon, that Capt. SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, is about to change his flag, and hoist it upon a more substantial but equally fast ship as the *Alabama*. Capt. BULLOCK, who, for the last year and more, has been in this country superintending the construction of vessels for the Confederate service, is now about to leave the Clyde—if he has not already done so—with a large iron vessel for the Confederates. Capt. BULLOCK will take the new privateer to a port at present 'a secret,' and there, after handing her over to Capt. SEMMES, will take command of the *Alabama*. This command, however, will be but limited, as Capt. MAFFIT, of the privateer *Florida*, will, as soon after the transfer of SEMMES to the new ship as possible, take command of the *Alabama*, while BULLOCK will guide the actions of the *Florida* until such times as Capt. 'Jones' is appointed. The last transfer is easily accounted for—BULLOCK is more of a naval architect than an energetic and experienced seaman. It was Capt. BULLOCK, and not Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, who modelled the *Alabama* and superintended her construction. Of course, the builders have been obliged to bear all the blame or praise which has been attached to the construction of the '290;' but that Capt. BULLOCK is the man who modelled the *Alabama*, and watched over the building of her, there is now not the slightest doubt. The new vessel on which Capt. SEMMES hoists his flag is a large iron screw-steamer, mounting in all 21 guns, and, as before stated, she will combine the two great desiderata—speed and strength."

THE ALEXANDRA.

From the European Times, May 30.

We understand that in consequence of a pressing application from Messrs. FLETCHER and HULL, solicitors for the defendants in this case, for a copy of the information, filed against the *Alexandra*, they have been furnished with a very voluminous document comprising 98 counts, which are mere recapitulations of the seventh clause of the Enlistment Act. No information of the nature of the depositions or of the parties making them have been supplied. The defendants are Messrs. Miller, Frazer, Trenholm & Co., Fawcett, Preston & Co., and Capts. Tessier, Bullock and Butcher. It is believed that the case will come before the Exchequer Court soon after the 13th proximo. In these proceedings the defendants, under any circumstances, will have to pay their own costs, and no indemnity is likely to be paid for the detention of the vessel.

From Bermuda.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT WACHUSETTS AT PHILADELPHIA—A NEW REBEL GUNBOAT.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 15.

The United States gunboat *Wachusetts*, CHAS. H. FLEMING, Lieutenant-Commander, commanding, arrived at this port on Saturday last, about 1 o'clock, and anchored off the Navy-yard. The *Wachusetts* left St. Thomas on Sunday, the 24th of May, bound to the United States for necessary repairs. Soon after sailing, the boilers of the vessel were found to be in such a bad condition that she had to put into Bermuda for temporary repairs. She found the rebel vessel *Robert Lee* at that port, and lay alongside of her for six days.

The *Robert Lee* was from Wilmington, N. C., and had the new secesh flag hoisted, consisting of a white ground, with blue union, containing a red cross, and thirteen white stars between the spaces of the cross. The *Robert Lee* is a regular rebel war vessel and is fully manned, and her officers are but partially uniformed. The *Wachusetts* was not allowed to leave Bermuda until twenty-four hours after the *Robert Lee* had sailed. The *Wachusetts* laid at Bermuda eight days and left there last Sunday. The boilers again becoming almost useless, she was compelled to put into Philadelphia. It is understood that the vessel will go out of commission, and be put in thorough repair at our Navy-yard.

The United States war vessel *Vanderbilt* was lying at St. Thomas when the *Wachusetts* left, and had the Admiral's flag flying. The store-ship *Gemsbok* was also at Bermuda.

There was no news of the rebel pirate *Alabama* at either St. Thomas or Bermuda, and nothing had been heard of her for some time.

Two English blockade runners were at Bermuda when the *Wachusetts* left ; they carried the English flag at the peak, and the new secesh flag at the fore. They were not allowed to leave until the *Wachusetts* sailed.

During the trip to this port several vessels were spoken, and some of them were boarded by the *Wachusetts*.

The general appearance of the rebel pirate *Alabama* and the *Wachusetts* are much the same, and this fact created quite a scene on board of a hermaphrodite brig boarded by the *Wachusetts*, off Bermuda. The Captain of the brig took the latter vessel for the dreaded pirate, and when she was boarded the officers found everything in confusion ; valuables were being secreted in different places, and every preparation made to surrender the vessel. The delight of the Captain and crew, when informed of their error, may well be imagined.

The *Wachusetts* carries a very heavy armament, consisting of two 11-inch Dahlgren pivot guns, two 30-pounder rifled guns, bow and stern chaser, and eight broadside guns. She has been a very effective vessel and was one of the fastest in the service, but owing to the leakage in the boiler she has lost speed. She carries a crew of 180 men.

The following is a complete list of her officers:

Lieutenant-Commander, commanding, CHARLES E. FLEMING.

Lieutenant and Executive Officer, HENRY C. TALLMAN.

Acting Master, A. M. Muldaur (Sailing Master.)
Acting Ensign, G. W. Corner.
Acting Master's Mate, M. V. Thomas.
Marine Officer, First Lieutenant, G. P. Houston.
Assistant Paymaster, Levi S. Stockwell.
Acting Assistant Surgeon, Thomas Welsh.
Engineers—First Assistant, Acting Chief, W. D. Pendleton ; Third Assistants, George W. Melville, M. H. Knapp, Edward Lincoln,
Boatswain, John Burrows.
Gunner, John Russell.
Paymaster's Clerk, —— Evans.

Loss of a Blockade Runner.

WRECK OF THE SPANISH STEAMER SOLER.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 3.

The Spanish steamer *Soler*, Capt. PA PAGOS, from Havana, bound to Mobile or some other Southern port, was wrecked on the night of the 26th ult. Mr. JOHN NICHOLAS, a passenger, reports the steamer *Soler* left Havana Saturday evening, May 23, with crew and passengers, amounting in all to forty-two persons, consisting of, as far as the names are known : Capt. Robert L. Smith, Thomas Cook, Quartermaster ; Charles Christian, Engineer ; John Green, Second Engineer ; John Castello, Third Engineer ; Juan Augustine, seaman ; Barney, formerly in the employ of the Southern Steamship Company, Fourth Engineer ; John, commonly called Pittsburgh John, was chief cook : John Lewis, Steward ; John Smith, Second Mate ; Charles Gifford, Second Master. The Captain of the *Soler* had formerly been Captain of the Spanish ship *Diogenes*. The names of the balance of the crew are not known.

Two passengers, CHARLES SWEENY, a resident of Kingston, Ja., and Col. SHARP, owned a large interest in ship and cargo. The cargo consisted of wines, brandies, cigars, gunny bags, 2,000 stand of arms, and 137 barrels potash.

The gale commenced on Tuesday, 26th May, wind blowing heavy from S. E., distant about 45 miles from Mobile Point. The gale increasing, the ship began to work, and it was found necessary to lighten her. About 2 P. M., commenced to throw over cargo, nearly all of which was so disposed of. About 8 P. M., steam-pipe burst, and ship fell off in a trough of the sea, and began to break up. The ship broke in two just abaft of the paddle-wheel.

The boats were swamped in lowering them and all in them perished. Five persons were saved on a portion of the wreck, and remained on it from Tuesday night, 9 o'clock, 26th, until Friday night, 7 o'clock, 29th, when they were picked up by the steamer *Quincy*, Capt. G. W. CLAPP, in lat. 28° 30′, lon. 86° 39′, distance from Pass a-l'Outre 128 miles. Only four persons were living at the time. One man, a Spaniard, a deck hand, got delirious and jumped overboard, and was drowned on the morning of the 28th, about 3½ o'clock, a heavy sea running at the time.

The names of the four persons saved were JOHN NICHOLAS, THOMAS COOK, JUAN AUGUSTINE and CHARLES SWEENY, a passenger. About three hours after we got on this portion of the wreck, we saw another large piece with five persons on it, which kept in sight for about one hour, and then we lost sight of it. During the time we had nothing to eat or drink until Friday morning, about 6 o'clock, when we picked up a demijohn of vinegar, which we used for bathing such portions of our bodies as were exposed to the sun.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman.

A LETTER TO THE UNION LEAGUE IN MEMPHIS.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
WALNUT HILLS, Miss., May 25, 1863.

J. M. Tomeny, Esq., Memphis :

MY DEAR FRIEND : Yours of May 18 is received. I thank you for the kind sentiments expressed, and authorize you to carry to the Union Club the assurance of my continued interest and affection.

In union is strength—power to do good, power to repulse evil—honor, fame and glory to our beloved country ; in disunion are weakness, discord, suspicion, ruin and misery. How any well balanced mind can hesitate in a choice between these passes my comprehension. Therefore, on all occasions do honor to the memory of that day which saw our national emblem restored to its proper place in Memphis. Rejoice, and let your children rejoice, at each anniversary of that day which beheld the downfall in your city of that powerful faction which had for a brief period usurped all the function of Government, and made patriots tremble for their personal safety in the very centre of our ever to be glorious Republic.

I have always endeavored, by word and example, to reprove the extreme minds of the South and North, and still contend that the interest of the great valley of the Mississippi must control the destiny of America, and Memphis, occupying its centre, like the heart, must regulate the pulsation of life that runs throughout the more remote arteries and veins. Therefore be calm, magnanimous and patient. Boast not over your fallen neighbors, but convince them of their delusion, and that the Union men are above petty malice, and will never heed even the prejudices of inflamed and diseased minds.

You speak of me as a leader. If so, see how patient I have been amidst the taunts and jeers of my own countrymen, almost as intent in pulling down as the open Secessionist. After five months' patient labor I am now on the Walnut Hills. Vicksburgh is before us, armed and intrenched, but, instead of being above us, is now on a level, and we have firm ground to tread on with our armed battalions. Our course to reach it was circuitous, but none the less intended, and now the Mississippi and Yazoo feed us while we close upon our foe. I make no prediction, but the right must prevail, and I think I have about as clear a conception of that right as any one ; and I flatter myself if time is consumed, it is not wasted, as it gives form, discipline and order to our armies, on whose valor and virtues must be found the dynasty which will rule our country for, it may be, a century to come.

I deplore the devastation and misery that attend our progress ; but all history teaches us that war, pestilence and famine are the usual order of things by which the Almighty allays the storm of human passion after the long calm of peace.

You mistake me not in supposing I feel a deep and heartfelt interest in all that occurs in Memphis. Your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.
Major-General.

Execution of Spies at Franklin, Tenn.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF THE CONCLUDING SCENES.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

FRANKLIN, Tuesday, June 9, 1863.

When the history of this most bloody war is written, few, if any, incidents will be of more thrilling interest than the capture, trial and execution of Col. WILLIAMS and Lieut. PETERS. We had been besieged for four or five days by Gen. FORREST, our communications with Nashville cut off, and most of the time fighting, and were almost hourly looking for a general assault upon our feeble garrison. Col. BAIRD, of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, had made the best possible disposition of our forces, and all were resolved to sell Franklin as dearly as possible.

But last night the dull monotony of dodging shells was relieved, and excitement was carried to the highest pitch, as two fine-looking officers, dressed in what appeared the Federal uniform, and mounted on splendid horses, rode up to Col. J. P. BAIRD's headquarters, and introduced themselves as Col. AUTON and Major DUNLAP, of the United States regular army. They stated that they had, a few days before, been ordered by the War Department to report to Gen. ROSECRANS, for duty as Special Inspectors of the Army of the Cumberland. That they had entered upon their new field of duty the day before, fully equipped and accompanied by two orderlies. They showed proper papers from Adj't-Gen. THOMAS and Gen. GARFIELD, Chief of ROSECRANS' Staff, and stated that, after leaving Murfreesboro, they took the direction of Eaglesville ; and, when near that place, they went into a house for dinner ; that while at dinner they were surprised by a party of about twenty rebel scouts, who captured their Orderlies, and came so near capturing them as to make it necessary to leave their coats and other baggage ; that they were, unfortunately, out of funds, and wished the loan of $50 of Col. BAIRD, that they might go to Nashville to refit themselves before going further on duty. Col. BAIRD, although very suspicious that all was not right, felt compelled to recognize them, with such perfect papers from so high a source. He gave them the $50 and a pass to Nashville, upon receiving which the two started off at full speed in the direction of Nashville.

But they had scarcely disappeared in the dark when Col. WATKINS, of the Sixth Kentucky cavalry, and Col. BAIRD both felt such intense anxiety lest they might have been imposed upon, that it was instantly resolved to pursue and arrest the two gents, and hold them until they could learn from Gen. ROSECRANS the truth of their statements.

As no time was to be lost, the gallant Col. WATKINS, accompanied by a single Orderly, started in pursuit, and dashing forward toward our pickets, luckily came in sight of them. He hailed them and ordered them to Col. BAIRD's headquarters. Undoubtedly the first impulse of these spies was to resist, which they could have done desperately, as they were both well armed, but the cool courage of Col. WATKINS induced them to return. (Col. WILLIAMS afterwards stated that he put his hand on his pistol to shoot Col. WATKINS, but the hope of not being detected caused him to desist.)

After Col. WATKINS had brought the spies to BAIRD's quarters, Col. BAIRD and Col. WATKINS questioned them very closely, but could get no clue to anything that would raise a reasonable suspicion, until Gen. ROSECRANS telegraphed that he had no such officers in his Department.

The prisoners were then informed that they were suspected, and were under arrest until they could properly explain themselves. They showed correct maps of our lines, and seemed well acquainted with all the officers of the regular army. Cols. BAIRD and WATKINS then searched their persons, and the first thing, upon examining the sword of Col. AUTON, revealed the fatal marks (C. S. A.)—the die was cast and the blood rushed to the cheeks of the almost petrified prisoners. They acknowledged they were trapped, and at once confessed their real names, rank and position.

The Colonel acknowledged himself to be Col. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, of the Second Regular cavalry, at the breaking out of this war, and was recognized by Col. WATKINS as a fellow-soldier of that regiment ; he had entered the Confederate service, and was now Chief of Artillery on Gen. BRAGG's Staff. That he entered upon this most hazardous enterprise fully aware of his fate if detected, but refused to disclose the nature of his business. The younger man said he was Lieut. WALTER G. PETERS, of Gen. WHEELER's Staff, and showed some excitement, but Col. WILLIAMS was perfectly cool after the first moment of detection.

Col. BAIRD now telegraphed the facts to Gen. ROSECRANS, and received the laconic reply, to try the prisoners by Court-martial, and if found guilty, hang them at once, to prevent all possibility of FORREST profiting by their information. Now came the severe struggle—the prisoners had confessed their guilt ; but to hang two such men of their rank was a terrible task ; but Col. BAIRD was equal to the emergency, and knowing the exigencies of the service, proceeded promptly to obey Gen. ROSECRANS' order.

THE TRIAL.

A court-martial was called by Col. BAIRD to sit at once. The following was the detail : Col. JORDAN, Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, President ; Lieut.-Col. VAN VLECK, Seventy-eighth Illinois infantry ; Lieut.-Col. HOBLITZELL, Fifth Kentucky cavalry ; Capt. CRAWFORD, Eighty-fifth Indiana infantry ; and Lieut. WHARTON, U. S. Engineers, Judge-Advocate.

The charges and specifications were duly presented, and the Court thus sitting, at the dead hour of night, after carefully and patiently hearing the confessions and other evidence, performed the sad and painful duty of finding the prisoners guilty of being spies, and Col. BAIRD, under ROSECRANS' order, approved the finding, and sentenced the colonel, WILLIAMS, and lieutenant, PETERS, to be *hung by the neck until dead.*

At 4 o'clock this morning, Col. BAIRD informed the prisoners of their awful fate, and could not refrain from shedding tears as he announced it to them. Col. WILLIAMS received his sentence with the most perfect coolness, but begged that, as his father had fallen in our country's service at Monterey during the Mexican war, he be shot, and asked mercy for Adjutant PETERS, but as the order from Gen. ROSECRANS was imperative, no clemency could be shown.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

After the sentence of the prisoners was announced, they began to prepare to meet their fate. They made their wills and wrote letters to their friends, full of the deepest affection and tenderness of manly nature. A Chaplain was called and the prisoners partook of the sacrament, and joined in prayer with great fervency. They did not attempt to sleep, but spent the whole time in either writing or conversing. At the request of Col. WILLIAMS, Col. WATKINS took charge of his effects, which consisted of $1,175 in Confederate money, a fine watch and some private papers. Lieut. PETERS had very few effects about his person—the only one of importance being a gold locket, containing a likeness of his wife, with a fine gold chain attached. He requested it buried with him, which was faithfully done.

THE EXECUTION AND BURIAL.

At 9 o'clock A. M. to-day, Capt. ALEXANDER, who had taken charge of the execution, reported the scaffold and gallows ready. The infantry and cavalry were formed in hollow square about the place of execution ; at 9½ o'clock the prisoners were brought forward by the guard. They marched with firm tread, and mounting the scaffold, took an affectionate kiss and leave of each other, when the halter was placed about their necks, and they were launched into eternity.

Thus two officers, who were born and bred gentlemen, one a regular army officer of the United States service, who had been nurtured and instructed by our Government to skill and position, expiated their crimes of treason against the Government they were taught to love and respect.

They were decently buried, and their wills and requests will be faithfully carried out, and here the curtain drops on one of the most sad and painful scenes of this accursed rebellion. Two men in the prime of life, with all the rank and position that talent could give, meeting an ignominious death at the hands of a Government they should have loved and defended.

THE OBJECT OF THEIR VISIT.

If the whole truth could be known, it would doubtless appear that these two men, of such high military rank, were about laying or consummating plans on a most gigantic scale for the overthrow of ROSECRANS' army. Protected by the forged papers they had in their possession, had they succeeded in getting the countersign, on the night of their visit here, they could have marched a brigade of rebels into our fortshere, and captured our whole command without resistance ; but, if true, as they stated, they had inspected our whole front, they could have given BRAGG such information as would have led to the most appaling disasters to ROSECRANS' whole command. And when the verdict of justice is fairly given, in the heroes of this war, Col. J. P. BAIRD, of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, and Col. WATKINS, of the Sixth Kentucky cavalry, for arresting and bringing those spies to their condign punishment, will stand very prominent. So gallantly defending this place against FORREST's siege, is a greater honor than a great victory on a bloody field. A. V. B.

Advance Pay, Bounties, &c.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 163.—I. The following revised order, in relation to advance pay, bounties and premiums, as paid by the United States, is published for the information of all concerned, and will govern in lieu of all other orders on the subject:

A RESOLUTION TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the ninth section of the act approved Aug. 3, 1861, entitled "An act for the better organization of the military establishment," as abolishes the premium paid for bringing accepted recruits to the rendezvous, be and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter a premium of $2 shall be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, for such accepted recruit for the regular army [as] he may bring to the rendezvous. And every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or the volunteers, for three years, or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

Approved June 21, 1862.

REGULAR ARMY.

1. For the two dollar premium, *regular service*, the form of the receipt roll annexed will be used as a consolidated voucher for the payments.

The payments will be made so soon as the recruit is accepted by the recruiting officer, and from the recruiting fund for the regular army.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

2. All *accepted recruits*, for volunteer organizations, will be paid a premium of two dollars. The premium may be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier, *for every accepted recruit*, who may enlist, or to the recruit in person, in case he presents himself. These payments will be made so soon as the recruit has been inspected by the surgeon, and mustered into service.

The amounts will be entered on the muster-in roll, opposite the names of the recruits so paid, and charged to the fund for "*collecting, drilling and organizing Volunteers.*" For a voucher, a modified form of that used in the regular service will be used.

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

3. The month's pay in advance, for accepted regular and volunteer recruits, will be paid under such regulations as may be established by the Paymaster-General.

II—During the continuance of the existing war, and under section 6 of the act approved July 5, 1862, (General Orders 77, A. G. O., 1862, page 7,) $25 of the $100 bounty will be paid to every *accepted recruit* of the regular and volunteer forces.

These payments will be made as follows, viz. :

1. To recruits for *volunteer* organizations in the field when the said recruits are inspected and mustered into the service, and to those of the new organizations when their companies are organized, muster-in rolls made out, and the mustering officer's certificate given thereto. The amounts will be entered on the muster-in rolls, opposite the name of the recruits, respectively. They will be accounted for under the head of "*Bounty—Volunteer Recruiting Service.*" To this end, an account current separate from that for the fund for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," will be used, but the "bounty fund" will be disbursed by the regularly appointed mustering and disbursing officers.

2. To recruits for the *regular service* when the recruit has been passed by the "Board of Inspectors," at the regimental or general service depot, as the case may be. The amounts under this head will be paid from the recruiting funds for the regular army, and entered on the recruiting account current, opposite the names of the recruits, respectively ; and also on the first descriptive list of the soldier ; whenever this list is given *before bounty has been paid*, an entry—"$25 bounty due for enlistment"—will be made thereon.

In case of reënlisted soldiers, in the *regular army*, the entry, as to payment or non-payment, will be made on the first muster-roll, and the Superintendent of the recruiting service will be notified of the fact.

3. Vouchers for payment will be in the form of consolidated receipt-rolls.

III. Volunteer soldiers who, after the expiration of their term, *reenter the service, for three years or during the war*, receive the same bounties, advanced pay and premiums, and are paid in the same manner, as men enlisted from civil life.

IV. To facilitate the payment of the twenty-five dollars advanced bounty, and two dollars premium, in *individual* cases of enlistment, and to discharged soldiers, when these amounts have not been paid at the time of muster into service, the following rules will govern :

1. The amounts will be entered on the muster-in roll, and will be entered and continued on every subsequent muster and pay roll, until the soldier is paid by the Paymaster.

2. When not paid before discharge, the amounts due for premium and bounty will be entered upon the duplicate certificates (final statements) for pay, and the discharged soldier will be paid by the Paymaster. Company commanders will be careful to enter these amounts on the soldiers' final certificates.

V. The following is an act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.—(*See General Orders, No. 49, A. G. O., of 1861, page 3.*)

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who has been or shall hereafter be discharged from the army of the United States *within two years* from the date of their enlistment, *by reason of wounds received in battle*, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted or may be granted to the same classes of persons who are discharged *after* a service of *two years*, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed."

Approved March 3, 1863.

VI. Persons of African descent who enlist under the act approved July 17, 1862, (General Orders 91, A. G. O., 1862, page 25,) are entitled to "*ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing.*"

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.—A large train of cars reached this City last evening from the West, bringing seven hundred and sixty-six rebel prisoners, being a part of those captured by the army of Gen. GRANT, at the battle of Black River. The prisoners were in charge of a guard, composed of members of Ohio regiments, under command of Lieuts. LESTER and JUDKINS. Most of the prisoners belonged to Tennessee and Mississippi regiments, and all of them looked as if they had seen hard service. Their clothes were much worn and faded, and some of them were without shoes. Many of them looked sick, but this was probably the result of their long journey and confinement in the cars. As the train of cars moved down Washington-avenue, crowds followed it, and before the prisoners were embarked on the steamboat intended to convey them to Fort Delaware, thousands had gathered about the cars. The prisoners entered freely into conversation, and replied pretty sharply to reflections upon the rebel leaders. One of them was asked what he thought of JEFF. DAVIS, to which he replied that he thought him a gentleman and a scholar. Many of them spoke of Gen. PEMBERTON in a manner showing a want of confidence in him. The boat containing the prisoners left the wharf about dusk. Another train of rebel prisoners was said to be on the way, and was expected to reach the city during the night.—*Phila. Ledger, June 13.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus..........	June 24	New-York....	Liverpool.
Africa............	June 24	Boston.......	Liverpool.
Teutonia..........	June 27	New-York.....	Hamburg.
City of Manchester.	June 27	New-York....	Liverpool.
Scotia............	July 1	New-York....	Liverpool.
City of New-York.	July 4	New-York....	Liverpool.
Canada...........	July 8	Boston.......	Liverpool.
Kedar.............	July 8	New-York....	Liverpool.
China............	July 15	New-York....	Liverpool.
Great Eastern.....	July 21	New-York....	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow..........	June 3	Liverpool....	New-York.
Bavaria...........	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia..........	June 6	Hamburgh....	New-York.
City of Wash'ton..	June 10	Liverpool....	New-York.
Hansa............	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Bohemian.........	June 11	Liverpool....	Quebec.
City of Cork......	June 12	Liverpool....	New-York.
Shannon..........	June 12	Liverpool....	New-York.
Canada...........	June 13	Liverpool....	Boston.
Kedar.............	June 16	Liverpool....	New-York.
City of New-York.	June 17	Liverpool....	New-York.
China............	June 20	Liverpool....	New-York.
City of Baltimore..	June 24	Liverpool....	New-York.
Kangaroo.........	June 26	Liverpool....	New-York.
Asia..............	June 27	Liverpool....	Boston.
Tripoli............	June 27	Liverpool....	New-York.
Great Eastern.....	June 30	Liverpool....	New-York.

For California.

....	June 23	New-York....	Aspinwall.
America..........	June 23	New-York....	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at...........5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sidewheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,
"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can be done, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's Office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, June 30, 1863, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 231,000 pounds of fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb and liver; 6,130 barrels of flour; 24,000 pounds fresh fish; 50,000 pounds sugar, and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, codfish, mackerel, pork, soap, soft soap, shoes, straw, oats, indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the City Hall, W. D., and at No. 102 North Second-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.—ALMSHOUSE, June 17, 1863.
DITMUS JEWELL, WM. M. MUCHMORE, J. C. DEY, WM. BENNETT, JAMES FITZGERALD, Superintendents of the Poor.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 Nassau-st., June 17, 1863.

TO IRON WORKERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office until the 25th inst., for furnishing the materials and constructing an iron bridge on the Central Park.

Plans, specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Iron Bridge."

The said Board reserves the right to reject any one or all proposals
ANDW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

MARBLE STATUARY, FINE BRONZES, BILLIARD TABLE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 West 31st-st., southwest corner of 5th av., (the residence of his Excellency F. L. Barreda, resident Minister of Peru,) the entire superb furniture, &c., contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOM.

Elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite, in richly flowered satin damask, 24 pieces; Voltaire and reception chairs to match; elegant rosewood etagere, with mirrors; very richly carved rosewood centre tables, with black marble tops, inlaid with Roman Mosaic; Paris buhl cabinet, ebony and ormolu pedestals, superb ormolu mantel clock, with coupes to match; very rich blue and gold satin damask curtains, lined with silk; rich lace do., medallion carpet.

LIBRARY.

Two elegant rosewood library gothic bookcases, one secretary do., all to match; solid rosewood library table, carved rosewood suite in crimson satin, lambrequins to match, rich lace curtains, velvet carpet.

BED CHAMBERS.

Very rich rosewood and gilt suite, in crimson figured reps; couches, Voltaire and side chairs, in plush, crimson, worsted and reps; elegantly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with statuary and Sienna marble tops; rosewood, single and double armories-a-glace; walnut wardrobes; rosewood marble-top centre and dressing tables; cheval glass, secretoire, oak and enameled bedroom furniture, paillases, pure curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, brocatel and lace curtains, velvet and English Brussels carpets.

HALL AND STAIRWAYS.

Superbly carved walnut hall-stand, marble-top, with clock; black walnut hall chairs, Brussels carpet.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Fine full-size crotch oak billiard table, (Phelan's patent,) with balls, cues, &c., complete; oak arm and side chairs, in plush; Brussels carpet.

ALSO,

A large assortment of crystal, cut and engraved and Bohemian glassware, fine French China, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MARBLE STATUARY, &c.

Carrara marble statues—"The Hunter," "Fisherman," "Fidelity," Scagliola Pedestals, large Etruscan Vase, &c., together with several very fine pieces of Bronze and Parian.

Also, Coupé Carriage, trimmed with morocco.

Family Carriage, made by J. R. Lawrence & Co.

Single and double harness, &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Wednesday, 24th inst.

Catalogues, on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their fifth regular monthly auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

30,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of July next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
C. R. ROBERT, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, (by virtue of a writ of venditionis exponas, and under direction of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States Marshal:

Cargo of prize schooner Reindeer, consisting of cotton.

Cargo of prize schooner Rambler, consisting of cotton.

Cargo of prize schooner Monte Christo, consisting of cotton.

Catalogues three days previous to sale.
ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 52 West 32d-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite, in green and white brocatel, rosewood etagere, rosewood and mahogany centre and side tables, lace curtains, elegant Parian mantel and etagere ornaments, very fine proof engravings, oak extension table and chairs, mahogany and black bedsteads, marble top dress bureaus, wardrobe and chairs, best curled hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.; also a small library of standard works, embracing those of Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Byron, and others.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 11,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate.
EDWARD BECH,
No. 62 Beaver-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
M. L. MARSH,
P. L. FOULKE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,
JOSEPH JAMISON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
JOHN D. WARD,
JAMES THOMPSON,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
G. B. SATTERLEE,
T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
NELSON RUMYON,
DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JOHN H. TALMAN,
EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the City of Milwaukee, the 23d day of June instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, pursuant to the deed of consolidation between said Chicago and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Companies. At which election all Stockholders of said two original Companies, as shown by the Stock Books of the respective Companies at the time said Books were closed, for the purpose of consolidation, on the 5th day of June, instant, will be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. Notice is also hereby given, that until said Directors shall be elected, and enter upon their duties, the affairs of said Consolidated Company will, by the terms of said deed of consolidation, be managed by the undersigned, as Provisional Directors. On and after the 25th instant, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company will be prepared to issue Certificates for Stock, upon the basis of consolidation, on surrender of Stock Certificates in the original Companies.
W. S. GURNEE,
CHARLES L. FROST,
JOHN V. AYER,
E. K. ROGERS.
Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1863.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the overdue First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named corporation are requested to present the same without delay at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. for payment in full. Interest thereon will not be allowed after this date.
JUNE 19, 1863. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS WITHdrawn from the foreign fruit brokerage business, and established himself as a broker for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., at No. 13 Wall-st.
JAMES WHYTE DAVIS.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

SHIPPING

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, July 1.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22,
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Weds'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

The United States mail Sidewheel Steamship "EAGLE,"
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LONDON.—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, Capt. H. B. BENSON, is intended to sail for the above port July 1. She has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers; is well ventilated, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage in United States currency.

Cabin, $100; table first class.

Steerage, $35, with rooms on main deck.

For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

By resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved by His Honor the Mayor the City Inspector has resumed the duties of Street-cleaning. All the obstacles which have heretofore embarrassed the operations of this Department in that respect have now been removed, and the City Inspector has entered upon the prosecution of the work, including the removal of ashes and garbage, with the whole force at his disposal.

The residents of this City can materially aid and assist him in placing the streets in a thoroughly cleanly and healthy condition, and to that end he most earnestly calls their attention to the necessity of putting a stop to the following daily violations of the laws and ordinances, viz.:

First—The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

Second—The habit of merchants, &c., in permitting straw, shavings, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street.

Third—The daily sweepings from stores and shops being thrown into the streets and gutters, instead of being placed into some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

Fourth—The placing on the street, filth taken from yards and cellars, and rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

Fifth—The throwing into the streets and gutters, noxious, impure and offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering the work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort will be made by the City Inspector to have the streets kept in a healthy and cleanly condition, and he earnestly and confidently hopes and looks for the cooperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above enumerated.

A copy of the several ordinances referred to, will be left at each dwelling-house.

Ash carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily (Sundays excepted,) to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the City Inspector desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts or Street Inspectors may be complained of to him at his office, No. 19 Chatham-street, and it shall be promptly remedied.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner (or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 56th-st., between the 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st. to a point 37 feet west of Bleecker-st. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on or adjacent to 56th-st., lying between the centre line of the blocks on the north side of 55th-st., and the centre line of the blocks on the south side of 57th-st., between 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, all the lots lying on or adjacent to Morton-st., between Bleecker-st. and Bedford-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 12, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WM. H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal.
JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—15STH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.
JUNE 16, 1863. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Capital Stock—free of Government tax—payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after July 1, 1863, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable—free of Government tax—on and after July 1.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence of 13½ acres, at Flushing, L. I., one mile from railroad depot, and easy of access to New-York by rail, steamboat or turnpike; large and commodious house and outbuildings; abundance of fruit and shrubbery; everything in good order; possession immediately; will be sold for one-half of cost, and for less than the value of the land; just the spot for a man doing business in New-York, or a good investment for a speculation; furniture for sale. Address Box No. 38 Flushing Post-office, L. I.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., ONE OF the most desirable places fronting on the water; a large house, with outbuildings, garden, and land attached; choice fruit; all in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 30 Pearl-st.

NEURALGIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by S. D. HUMPHREY, M. D., No. 44 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avenues, a few doors from Fifth-av. Hotel. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
On hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
For the Army, Navy and Travelers.
SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,
A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

LOW PRICES.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS, 50c., 75c., $1.
GAUZE MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, $1 25.
MUSLIN, JEAN AND LINEN DRAWERS.
Largest Stock and Lowest Prices in the City.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., corner Laurens.

SHIRTS

MADE TO MEASURE,
First-class work, fit guaranteed.
The best Four-ply LINEN COLLARS, every style, $2 a dozen.
LINEN TIES 5 cents each.
INDIA AND ROMAN SCARFS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, &c., &c.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., corner Laurens.

LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, 75c.
Ladies' White Cotton Hose, $2 40 a dozen.
Ladies' Colored Cotton Hose, $1 80 a dozen.
Men's Cotton Half Hose, good quality, $2 a dozen
Ladies' Fine Lisle Thread Gloves, 15 cents a pair.
Ladies' Fine French Kid Gloves, $1 a pair.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., corner Laurens.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

PLAIN, FANCY AND CHECKED SILKS.
FINE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BRAIDED ROBES, AT REDUCED PRICES.
A large assortment of novel designs, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN MANTILLAS.
Our entire Stock of Fashionable Paris Shapes
At Retail, at a
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES!
Large Stock at Retail, at Reduced Prices.
Lace Shawls, Veils, Barbes, Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Caps, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 to 49 CATTHERINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS AT RETAIL!
A full assortment of Mourning and Part-Mourning goods, including Summer Fabrics of every description.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS—REDUCED PRICES!
On and after MONDAY, June 22, we will offer
AT RETAIL,
our present large and attractive stock of Organdies, Grenadines, Bareges, Mozambiques, Poplins, Lawns, Alpacas, Challies, French and English Prints, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

CHENE SILKS, best quality, at $1 50, WORTH $2 25.
MOIRE ANTIQUE at $1 75, WORTH $4.
SILK FOULARDS, new designs, at 75 cents, quality of $1 25.

CRAPE MARETZ ROBES, with ruffles, at $5 and $7 the dress—22 yards.

PLAIN BAREGE GRENADINE, double width, at 38c. worth 60c.

PLAIDED GRENADINES, VERY BEST QUALITY, double width, at 38c., worth from 50c. to 75c.

TWO CASES PRINTED LAWNS, at 35c., quality of 50c.

PIQUES AND MARSEILLES, for sea-shore and house dresses, at 68c., cost to land $1 and $1 25.

NEW ALPACAS and LUSTRES.

$10,000 RICH LACES and EMBROIDERIES, marked down to liquidate this line of business especially; GREAT REDUCTION this week on hem-stitched handkerchiefs, fine quality.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Full suits of mourning made to order on very short notice. A superior stock of Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, Veils, Embroideries and Gloves constantly on hand, together with all the most desirable materials and novelties in dress goods, at popular prices.

N. B.—Two more cases of 5-4 Crape Eugines, so much inquired for, 7s. per yard, worth 12s.—positively the last at these prices. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GENERAL TOM THUMB,
His beautiful and accomplished
LITTLE WIFE,
Late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
The redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT,
AND
MINNIE WARREN,
Have determined to spend another
FOURTH OF JULY IN AMERICA,
And the Manager is gratified in being enabled to announce that he has induced them to
REMAIN AT THE MUSEUM
Till after that glorious anniversary. Hence they will remain on exhibition every day and evening.
EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

They appear in the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors: 1st, in their Wedding costumes; 2d Favorite Song, "Cottage by the Sea," Mrs. Lavinia Warren Stratton; Patrick O'Fogerty, with song, Com. Nutt; Napoleon Bonaparte, Gen. Tom Thumb; The Drummer, Com. Nutt; Ballad, "The Female Auctioneer," Mrs. Lavinia Stratton; Grecian Statues, Gen. Tom Thumb; Sailor's Hornpipe, Com. Nutt; Duett, "The Lover's Quarrel," Gen. Tom Thumb and Mrs. Lavinia Stratton; The Polka, Gen. Tom Thumb, Mrs. Stratton, Com. Nutt and Minnie Warren.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the Platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 5, 7½ and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room between the acts of the Drama. First, they are contrasted with other children, from 2 to 9 years of age. Duett, "Matrimonial Sweets," Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren; Polka, by the whole four; Song, Mrs Stratton; Patrick O'Fogerty, with song, Commodore Nutt; Napoleon, Gen. Tom Thumb.

THE OLD FOLKS,
By the whole four. A new piece, prepared expressly for them.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anaconda, Wax Figures, and a million other wonders from every quarter of the globe.

The manager has unbounded satisfaction in announcing
THE SPLENDID AND POPULAR DRAMA,
THE
DUKE'S DEVICE,
Every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
Every EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.
Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!

Consisting of steamers
1863. 1863.
PLANET, METEOR,
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at 30th-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order, Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3¾.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LET.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

COAL, &C.

COAL.

E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,

Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier.
W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

COKE! COKE! COKE!

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Orders for Coke left at the office of the Gas Works, in 42d-st., west of 11th-av., will be attended to immediately, by
HUGH MURRAY, Agent.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. (BEGINS AT 8.)
Last night
of a most
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL SEASON.
MONDAY,
Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy (first time here,)
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.

Sir Oswin Mortland	Mr. Lester Wallack
Lord Danberry	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Willoware	Mr. Charles Fisher
George	Mr. Parkes
Richard	Mr. Pope
Thomas	Mr. Turner
Hester	Miss Mary Gannon
Sarah Mortley (sister to Sir Oswin)	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Susan Courtley	Miss Fanny Morant
Martha	Miss Carman

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

A BEAUTIFUL SOLID ROSEWOOD PARlor suite, covered in rich French brocatel, made to order seven months ago, cost $225, will be sold for $125; one do. for $45; a magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, cost $550, for $250. Also, a lot of parlor, bed-room and dining-room furniture at a great sacrifice for cash. Apply at No. 115 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NEW MUSIC.—"SWEET EVELINA," AND "They Worked me all the Day." Brilliant variations by Mrs. Parkhurst. Price 50 cents each.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

A YOUNG MAN UNDERSTANDING MUSIC thoroughly, is desirous of a few pupils for the piano or melodeon. Address G. R. ALYEA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Wareroom No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and coreligionists that she has decided on taking her family and boarding pupils to a farm-house during the vacation. Parents will no doubt see the advantages of this arrangement, as the studies will not be neglected, the governess being of the party, and the daily music practicing so essentially necessary, will be properly attended to. The religious duties and dietary regulations will be strictly observed. Parents intending to place their children under Mrs. Simons' care in the Fall will now be accepted and the session commenced from the time of entering. For terms, address Mrs. SIMONS, Nos. 21 and 22 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE, RESPONSIBLY CERTIFIED to be "scholarly and successful as a teacher," desires a situation. Till the 24th inst., inquire for, or address GRADUATE, at the International Hotel, No. 365 Broadway, N. Y.

A YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE IS DEsirous of passing the Summer months as an instructor in some private family in the country; best of references given. Address U. V., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WILLOW-AV. HOUSE.—A FEW FAMILIES may obtain good country board in a pleasant situation, on reasonable terms, at Cornwall, N. Y. *References*—Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Comptroller, New-York City; Carrol Dunham, M. D., No. 68 East 12th-st.; Theodore Tilton, editor of New-York *Independent*.
JOHN H. ATKINSON,
Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the river. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A DELIGHTFUL location, for the Summer or longer; house large and airy, with large garden, with fruit, and situated near cars to all Brooklyn ferries; stable on premises. Apply at the second house in Pacific-st., above Clove Road, south side, or address BOARD, Box No. 117 Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR SIX GENTLEmen can be accommodated in a small family at Fort Hamilton with furnished rooms. Breakfast and tea, if required. Inquire at the house adjoining the Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 65 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, New-Jersey, is open for the season. The above house has been enlarged to over double its former size since last year, with all the modern improvements and conveniences of a first-class house.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON the Hudson, will be opened on the 3d of July, as a first-class Summer boarding-house, for a season of ten weeks. A few rooms are still disengaged. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ACCOMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$2[illegible],000
SURPLUS	5[illegible]000
ASSETS	$[illegible]2,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, [illegible].

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. [illegible] ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO [illegible]AN,
U. J. SMITH,
SYLV'R L. H. WA[illegible],
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBT. M. BRUC[illegible],
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE [illegible],
HENRY S. LE[illegible],
JACOB VAN W[illegible]GENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. PECK, President,
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXperienced middle aged woman, thoroughly competent to take charge of a first-class new house, having twenty boarders, for the Summer, in a pleasant location, twenty miles from New-York. Address, with references, H. A., Box No. 152 Times Office, New-York.

MALES.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, in a dry goods jobbing house, an assistant book-keeper; one who writes a good hand, and who has experience. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

Advices from Gen. Grant's Army to Sunday Last.

An Artillery and Musketry Fire Opened by the Rebels Along the Whole Line.

VERY LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

Our Rear Defences Being Daily Strengthened.

Hesitation of Joe Johnston to Make an Attack.

Guerrillas on the River Above Vicksburgh.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 18, via CAIRO, June 20.

The steamer *Imperial* has arrived, bringing official advices from Gen. GRANT's army down to Sunday last, the 15th instant.

The rebels opened a vigorous fire with artillery and musketry along the whole line, keeping it up most of the day.

At times their firing was furious, but it was without much effect.

The rebels placed two of their mortars out of the reach of our guns and sharpshooters, from which they fired nearly a hundred shells at our trenches, but only wounding two or three of our men.

The siege is being pressed with vigor on all sides.

The defences in our rear are being daily strengthened, and Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is evidently afraid to make an attack on them.

Guerrillas are swarming on the banks of the river above and below here, firing on all passing boats.

The *Alice Dean* was fired on at Buck's Island, thirty-five miles below. One man was killed.

Measures are being taken to check the operations of the guerrillas—a heavy cavalry force is being sent South by Gen. HURLBUT.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, June 20.

Information received here says that Gen. GRANT will undoubtedly take Vicksburgh.

Ten days ago he entrenched his position on the Big Black, and in the rear of SHERMAN, at Walnut Hills.

Gen. GRANT is perfectly able to defeat any force which the rebels may bring against him.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON cannot collect a sufficient force to dislodge Gen. GRANT before the mines shall have been exploded and the city taken.

JARED BLAZEN, of the Fourth Indiana battery, was shot to-day for desertion.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 20.

Unofficial dispatches from Vicksburgh to the 14th inst. have been received.

Everything is going on well there.

There are many indications that the rebel garrison must soon succumb.

REPORTS FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 20.

The Navy Department has received a report from Admiral PORTER, dated June 9, near Vicksburgh, in which he states as follows:

"On the 7th inst., owing to a report that the rebels in force, about 4,000 strong, were threatening Milliken's Bend, where a quantity of army stores was kept, guarded by two black regiments and part of the Twenty-ninth Iowa regiment, the gunboats *Choctaw* and *Lexington* were dispatched to that place to protect them. Our troops had thrown up some extra intrenchments near the levee and prepared to receive the rebels, with some doubts as to the issue. The enemy made his attack before daylight, and many of our men had not arrived at that point.

The fight was desperate, and our men were overpowered and had to retreat behind the bank, near the water's edge, followed closely by the rebels. Then the gunboats opened on the rebels with shell, grape and canister, and they fled in wild confusion. Not knowing the gunboats were there, or expecting such a reception, they retreated rapidly to the woods and soon disappeared. When last heard from the enemy was bound in the direction of Lake Providence. I have dispatched gunboats to meet them."

In another report of the same date Admiral PORTER states:

"The army is still advancing close to the enemy's works. One of our batteries opened fire the day before yesterday, and cleared everything before it. The mortars keep constantly playing on the city and the rebel works, and the gunboats throw in their shell whenever they see any work going on at the rebel batteries, or new batteries being put up. Not a soul is to be seen moving in the city. The rebel soldiers are lying in their pits or trenches, and the inhabitants are stored in caves or holes dug out in the cliffs. Vicksburgh must fall. It is only wondered that it has held out so long."

The rebel steamer *Lady Walton* came down from Little Rock, Arkansas, a few days since, and gave herself up to the commanding officer at White River.

FROM ARKANSAS.

A REBEL STEAMBOAT SURRENDERED BY HER CREW.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

STEAMER CITY OF ALTON, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NEAR ISLAND No. 82, June 7.

Reaching this place this morning, we found the gunboat *Marmora* and one or two others, which are engaged in convoying steamboats up and down the river from here to Young's Point. We also found here the rebel steamer *Lady Walton*, a sternwheel steamboat of about two hundred tons burden, which appeared here under circumstances somewhat out of the regular order.

She was engaged in the carrying trade for the Confederacy up Arkansas river, and left Little Rock under orders to proceed through the cut-off into White river, thence up that river for a load of corn. On reaching White river, her Captain, MOSES PENNINGTON, a native of Illinois, and W. H. CALDWELL, another of the crew, put in execution, with the concurrence of the rest of those on board, being three white men and six negroes, a scheme they had long meditated, and, instead of going *up* White river, turned her head *down* stream, and coming into the Mississippi yesterday morning, under a flag of truce, delivered her over to the officers of the first gunboat they met, and she is now in charge of Ensign HOLMES, U. S. N. The men on board of her report pork and corn to be plenty in Arkansas, with no near or remote prospect of starvation. There is a large force (so they say) at Little Rock, roughly estimated at 5,000 men, and about ten days since Gen. PRICE was there apparently as a fixture; but I learn from another source that two days since the redoubtable General was conventionizing at Jacksonport. PENNINGTON and associates also report the feeling up Arkansas among the people to be as vindictive and resolute as ever—secession's maddened votaries not yet being willing to admit the possibility of a defeat of their cherished scheme of Southern independence. They confirm the stories we have heard of the utter destitution of the South in all manufactured articles. CALDWELL pointed to the shoes he had on, known in the trade as Oxford ties, and such as even in these days of high prices can be had in Cincinnati for three dollars, and assured me he had had them made to order at the Penitentiary at Little Rock, and had only paid twenty dollars for them. One other fact he mentioned, from which I draw happy auguries of the speedy annihilation of JEFF. DAVIS' crumbling empire—*whisky is scarce*; in fact, hardly obtainable. He says it rose above his reach long ago, and that he had hardly tasted it for fifteen months.

Joking aside, the picture these refugees presents us of the inside of the Confederacy is that of a people suffering, not for food, but for many of the conveniences and even necessaries of life, but *malgre* all their helplessness, resolute, vindictive and spiteful, presenting to the world the same repulsive spectacle of imbecile venom and hatred a reptile shows after his fangs are extracted.

A word for PENNINGTON and his men. They have performed a good deed and performed it well. They have weakened the Confederacy to the extent of one steamboat at its weakest point—means of transportation. Hoping they may receive from the public and Government the guerdon which is their due, I am, in haste. E. C.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Troubles Among the Rebels—Dissatisfaction with Gov. Vance—The Threats of Jeff Davis, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 19.

The U. S. transport *Emily*, Capt. ASHCROFT, arrived from Newbern, N. C., this morning, by which we received the following news from our correspondent, dated

NEWBERN, Wednesdny, June 17, 1863.

JOHN L. LAY, the Naval Superintending Engineer of this Department, recently gave a public exhibition of the operations of his submarine obstruction remover in the presence of a large number of naval officers. It satisfactorily demonstrated not only its ability to destroy any iron or wooden vessel, but also to remove any kind of obstructions in a few moments.

The Fifth regiment Massachusetts nine months' men leave here for home on the 22d inst., by which time they will be relieved by the arrival of another regiment. This arrangement will be carried out, in order that our forces here shall not be diminished.

The aristocracy and extensive slaveholders in North Carolina are strongly opposing the course of Gov. VANCE, the Supreme Court, the Whig Legislature, W. W. HOLDEN, of the Raleigh *Standard*, and other opposition papers in this State, who represent the poor white masses in their desire to separate from the Confederacy.

From the *Standard* it appears that President DAVIS has given North Carolina to understand, that, if the attempt to carry her movements of separation into effect, the Confederate army, in its retreat from Virginia into the Cotton States, will devastate and lay waste the entire State of North Carolina, hence it is concluded that no move to this end can be made by North Carolina, until there is a force of at least 75,000 Union troops in her borders to sustain it.

It is the desire of North Carolina to withdraw from the contest, and assume a neutral position.

The mail steamer *Dudley Buck* leaves here for New-York to-morrow at five o'clock P. M.

Gen. WILD's appointment as Military Governor of North Carolina is hourly expected.

The decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, discharging the conscript IRWIN from the draft, who had already furnished a substitute, is repudiated by the rebel Government, which has ordered IRWIN to report for military duty. He has applied to Gov. VANCE for protection, and the Raleigh *Standard* says that IRWIN will receive the protection asked for, as well as all others in like situation.

The Fifty-fifth regiment Massachusetts colored Volunteers are expected here soon. Their presence is very much desired by Gen. FOSTER as a nucleus for a similar force now being raised here, in which the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts will be the ranking regiment.

The report that Suffolk is to be evacuated, is exciting much regret in this Department, as it would open an extensive region in North Carolina to the enemy, where great quantities of supplies could be obtained by them.

From intelligence received here from the North, it is believed that if Gen. FOSTER is allowed to call for fifty or seventy-five thousand troops to serve in this Department, they could be obtained at once, so general is the desire to come to the relief of the old North State.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Sanitary Commission, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 19.

The Sanitary Commission, in charge of Dr. JULIUS NICHOLS, has been occupying an office and rooms on Washington-street, until the recent fire, which destroyed the buildings they occupied. All of their goods were saved, and have been safely removed to a very commodious building, corner of Roanoke-square and Wide Water-street, which was kindly offered them by Gen. VIELE.

Steamship *New-York*, which left here yesterday on a flag-of-truce mission to City Point, went to Fort Norfolk for some prisoners, and, when leaving that place, came near running over a rowboat with two doctors in it, to avoid which she reversed her engine, backing into a snag, and broke her rudder. Another boat was sent in her place, this morning.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Official Dispatch from Maj.-Gen. Burnside—The Capture of Rebel Guerrillas at Triplett's Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS, Cincinnati, June 19.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Gen. STURGIS informs me that Col. DE COURCEY, with parts of the Tenth and Fourteenth Kentucky cavalry, and Eighth and Ninth Michigan cavalry, cut off, at Triplett's Bridge, the body of rebel cavalry that made the raid upon Marysville. We killed and wounded many of the rebels and took over 100 prisoners, including one Captain and two Lieutenants, and recaptured all the property stolen at Maysville. The rebels are broken to pieces, and may be destroyed altogether, as our people are hunting them up.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

[The foregoing official dispatch was filed in the Washington Telegraph Office yesterday, but was suppressed by the Acting Supervisor, who forwarded a dispatch of his own.]

SERIOUS RAILROAD COLLISION.

Six Killed and Twenty Wounded on the Northern Central Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 20.

A serious collision took place on the Northern Central Railroad, between Williamsport and Harrisburgh, this morning, between a passenger and freight train. Six persons were killed and twenty wounded.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 20.

NAVAL.

Commander GEO. H. COOPER has been detached from the command of the steamer *Connecticut*, and ordered to the command of the gunboat *Sonora*.

Commander A. P. HARRELL has been ordered to the command of the gunboat *Maratanza*.

CONVICTION FOR COUNTERFEITING POSTAL CURRENCY.

Several months since Messrs. HOGAN and DUGAN, Detectives of the Treasury Department, arrested LEWIS LAZZARO, an Italian, charged with passing a large amount of counterfeit postal currency of the denomination of "fifty cents." He was tried and found guilty, to-day, in the Criminal Court, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for one year. This is believed to be the first conviction for such an offence.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

First Lieut. JOHN F. CLANCEY, Company E, Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, upon charges of absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, has been found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances that are due or may become due. Approved.

Col. A. J. MORRISON, Twenty-sixth New-Jersey Volunteers, on a charge of drunkenness on duty, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered. Approved.

NATIONAL OFFICERS IN RICHMOND.

The number of Union officers confined in the rebel prisons at Richmond is one hundred and thirty-four—ninety-four of whom belong to Col. STREIGHT's command. Col. STREIGHT, who is in the Libby prison, was visited, a few days ago, by the rebel Gen. WINDER, who abused and cursed him in an outrageous manner. Col. STREIGHT told him that, being a prisoner and regarding himself as a gentleman, he could not reply to his cowardly assault. All of our released prisoners state that they were treated shamefully while in rebel custody.

LAND FOR MICHIGAN.

The Interior Department has approved to the State of Michigan 31,694 47-100 acres of public land, (under the railroad grant to that State by act of Congress, June 3, 1856,) of which 6,389 20-100 are "sections in place" within six miles of the railroad route, and the residue, 25,305 27-100 are lands certified as indemnity, and selected between the six and fifteen mile lands of said route.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue have decided that grave-stones, monuments, and other similar memorials, whether made upon orders or not, are manufactures, their value shall be ascertained by deducting cost of inscriptions of an individual or family character from price paid for article.

COUNTERFEIT $5 BILLS.—Counterfeit fives on the Unadilla Bank, New-York, were out last evening. The Police notified the shopkeepers. No arrests were made.

REBEL RAID INTO INDIANA.

A Cavalry Force Moving Toward the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The Militia and Convalescents in Pursuit.

THE RAIDERS CAPTURED.

The Governor of Indiana Calls for 20,000 Troops for Six Months.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 20.

Yesterday about one hundred of the Fourth Kentucky rebel cavalry crossed the Ohio River into Harrison County, Ind., for the purpose of making a raid into the interior.

At Orleans the rebels had a skirmish with the Home Guards, whom they repulsed.

The rebels were moving towards the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at the last accounts.

The Militia, with the convalescents from the hospitals at New-Albany and Louisville, have started in pursuit of the rebels.

The Indiana State authorities have issued a call for twenty thousand volunteers, to serve for six months.

CAPTURE OF THE RAIDERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 20.

The steamer *McCombs* has just arrived, bringing as prisoners fifty-three of the guerrilla band who invaded Harrison County, Indiana. Some ten or twelve were shot, and the balance were taken within a few miles of the river, near Leavenworth.

OPERATIONS IN LOUISIANA.

DESTRUCTION OF SEMMESPORT.

Two Hundred Negroes Hung and Shot at Alexandria by the Rebels.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT LAFAYETTE, MOUTH OF RED RIVER, Thursday, June 4, 1863.

We have to-day achieved a neat little victory over the rebels in this vicinity. On the 20th inst., the United States ram *Switzerland*, Lieut.-Col. ELLET, went down the Atchafalaya to reconnoitre and sound the channel. On reaching Semmesport, one mile below Gen. BANKS' late headquarters, she was fired upon from rebel field batteries behind the old earthworks, and also by sharpshooters. Her upper works were riddled with shrapnel, grape and bullets, and some 12 pounder shots perforated her wheel-house. Her escape pipe was injured, and three men were wounded—one seriously.

The *Switzerland* kept on by the rebel batteries, firing her 12-pounder Napoleon guns, and also replying by their sharpshooters. She then returned, running the gauntlet of the rebel fire, but receiving no very serious damage.

Upon representing the case to Capt. WALKE, Col. ELLET was ordered to report to Gen. BANKS, which he did yesterday. Affairs at Port Hudson, however, are too critical for any troops to be spared from that point, and the *Switzerland* returned with orders for us to go down the Bayou and clean the rebels out.

We left our anchorage at noon to day, the *Pittsburgh*, Capt. HOEL, and the *Switzerland* following. At 2 o'clock we came in sight of the rebel fort and opened on it with our eleven-inch shell guns. After half an hour's fighting, the rebels, horse, foot and dragoons, skedaddled. We landed, captured baggage, &c., and burned the headquarters. We then returned to our anchorage, not losing a man. There was a regiment of them. The cause goes bravely on.

By rebel correspondence captured at Semmesport, we learn that two hundred blacks were recently hung and shot at Franklin, by the rebel army which came through that place. This is no doubt authentic. DESOTO.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Important Order by Gov. Seymour.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.—I. In pursuance of the provisions of an act to Provide for the Enrollment of the Militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and for the Public Defence, passed April 23, 1862, and of an act amending the same, passed May 5, 1863, the immediate execution of which is shown by recent events to be of imperative necessity, the Commander-in-Chief desires to form, with all convenient speed, an effective organization of the National Guard of the State of New-York; such organization to consist of

Eight organized divisions.

Thirty-two Brigades.

One hundred and twenty-eight regiments or battalions of infantry, and such batteries, troops and squadrons as have been or may be specially authorized.

For the purpose of promoting such organization, the State is hereby divided into

Eight Division Districts, as at present established.

Thirty-two Brigade Districts, conforming to the Senate Districts, and

One hundred and twenty-eight Regimental Districts, which, except in the City and County of New-York and the County of Kings, shall conform to the Assembly Districts.

The citizens of each Assembly District, except as aforesaid, are earnestly urged to form regiments or battalions within their respective districts.

II. Division, brigade, regimental and company officers, now commissioned will be entitled to their present rank and command in the districts in which they shall reside as the same are hereby constituted, and shall use their best efforts to fill up their respective organizations within thirty days from the date of this order. Commandants of brigades and regiments may retain for their respective commands the numbers by which they are now known, and the private property of their respective commands; and until new organizations shall be completed in the districts hereby created, existing districts will be recognized under the present officers for the purpose of drill, discipline and service.

III. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Eleventh brigades, and the regiments composing the same, shall remain as at present established.

IV. Authorizations to form new companies, and also authorizations to form new regiments in the several Assembly districts in which there shall be no Colonel residing, and brigades in the several Senate districts in which there shall be no Brigadier-General residing, will be granted at these headquarters to proper persons upon the recommendation of the Inspector-General. Companies at present organized will form parts of the regiments to be organized in their respective Assembly districts; and where the Company district shall consist of parts of two or more Assembly districts, the company will be assigned to the regiment organized in the district in which a majority of the company and the Commandant shall reside.

V. Companies now authorized, or which shall hereafter be authorized, unless recruited to thirty-two effective men, within thirty days from the date of this order, or if a new company, within thirty days from the date of authorization, will be consolidated or disbanded, in the discretion of the Inspector-General. Regiments in the several Assembly Districts which shall not report at least six organized companies and three hundred and twenty effective men (three hundred and twenty men in at least six companies being the minimum organization entitled to an election for field officers) within sixty days from the date of this order, or if new regiments, within sixty days from the date of authorization, shall be consolidated or disbanded, as the Inspector-General shall deem for the best interests of the service, and their officers dismissed or rendered supernumerary. Brigades shall also be liable to be consolidated or disbanded, and their officers dismissed or rendered supernumerary, unless they shall, on or before the 15th day of September next, be prepared to muster for inspection two or more regiments or battalions comprising an aggregate of one thousand men.

VI. Regiments and battalions shall report to the Inspector-General for inspection as soon as they shall contain 400 men ready for duty, and such inspection, if satisfactory, shall entitle them to receive arms, equipments and uniforms, which will be issued by the Commissary-General and Quartermaster-General as promptly as the same can be procured for that purpose, and under such regulations as may be from time to time prescribed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

THE OBJECT OF THE ORDER.

From the Albany Argus, June 20.

Gen. MCCLELLAN left this city for New-York yesterday afternoon. A large number of troops have been furnished to the Government with extraordinary promptitude. No communications, however, have been received by the Executive, from Washington, since Wednesday. It is evident that the excitement in that quarter has subsided.

The Governor has taken this occasion to organize the militia of the State, under the law of 1862 and its amendments. To do this, it will be necessary to draft into the national guard under the enumeration and enrollment of last year. The whole force will be furnished by the voluntary action of citizens.

By this modification of the procedure under the law, existing organizations are, as far as possible, preserved; but every officer, from Captain to Brigadier, is required to keep up, at least, the minimum complement of his command, at the hazard of its consolidation and of being himself dismissed or declared supernumerary.

We have no doubt that, under this order, we shall have a speedy and completed organization of the uniformed militia, designated under the law the National Guard. We believe that measures have been taken to furnish them with arms and accoutrements, as rapidly as they can be organized.

For some years past our militia has been left in a state of incompleteness and inefficiency which was a cause of mortification to the citizen soldier, and a source of weakness to the State. Much of this has been owing to the heavy drafts made upon the militia and volunteers (almost convertible terms in a time like this) by the war.

The law of 1860, though full of imperfections, embodied a comprehensive system of military organization for the State. Under this order, it will be carried into effect without having recourse to the draft or its other compulsory requirements. And it will give us what the State needs, and what is contemplated in a Militia system, a good Home Guard.

How efficient the Home Guard may be, in an emergency for the general protection, recent events have proven.

Ten regiments have left the State; three more leave this morning; and a large number of other regiments will go, if necessary, when Government is able to furnish transportation. It is not probable, however, that these will be required.

MOVEMENTS OF NEW-YORK TROOPS.

Departure of the Fourth Artillery and Twelfth Regiments of this City, and the Thirteenth and Twenty-Eighth of Brooklyn.

Two more regiments—the Fourth and Twelfth—left this City yesterday, making nine in all that have responded to the call to meet the emergency in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The alacrity of this response from citizen soldiers will ever remain a striking testimonial of the ardor of our military spirit, as well as of the efficiency of our unequaled militia organization.

Departure of the Fourth Artillery.

The members of this regiment assembled at the armory corner of White and Elm streets as early as eight o'clock yesterday morning, in pursuance of orders. It was expected that the line would be formed by nine o'clock, and that the soldiers would proceed to their place of embarkation at pier No. 1 North River, at that hour, but it was found necessary to wait until nearly twelve o'clock, in order to have every arrangement for the departure completed.

At 12 o'clock the regiment filed into Broadway, and followed by a large and admiring crowd, marched to the boat and embarked for Amboy without any unnecessary delay. The men are all uniformed, but carried no artillery with them, as this will be furnished them at Harrisburgh. The rank and file number nearly 700 picked men, many of whom have had much experience as artillerists. Col. ZELLER, Commandant of the regiment, is a soldier of education, and has been connected with the Fourth for fifteen years past. We have previously given the list of officers.

Departure of the Twelfth.

The members of this regiment met at No. 596 Broadway, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but did not form line of march in pursuance of orders, as it was found necessary to delay their departure until the afternoon. The men were all uniformed and equipped, fully ready to render service the moment they reach the field. They number about five hundred. The regiment has, as is well known, improved steadily in efficiency and drill since it was reorganized under the command of Col. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, now Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Chief of Gen. HOOKER's Staff. It has heretofore rendered good service with the Army of the Union, in the three months' service, and will no doubt acquire fresh laurels. They were enthusiastically welcomed on the march down Broadway.

Other Regiments.

The Sixty-ninth is expected to leave this afternoon, orders having been issued to that effect. The regiment will take, it is expected, about 700 or 800 men.

The Sixth have received orders to leave on Monday.

A detachment of men for the Seventh regiment left yesterday afternoon to join their command.

The Fifty-fifth regiment (three companies) will also leave to-day, or early in the week.

National Zouaves.

TENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., NATIONAL GUARD—CAMPAIGN OF THIRTY DAYS.

This regiment, which will depart during this week for the seat of war, will accept a few more men.

The splendid Zouave uniform worn by the Tenth New-York Volunteers during their two years' service, will be furnished to all who join.

The regiment will serve in Gen. SANDFORD's division of New-York Militia.

All who desire to join must do so at once, as the rolls are rapidly filling up.

Headquarters at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. JOHN E. BENDIX, Colonel.

WALDO HUTCHINS, Adjutant.

HAWKINS ZOUAVES, NINTH N. Y. VOLS.

Capt. LAWRENCE LEAHY, late of Company I, Ninth New-York Volunteers, is organizing a company from the old Ninth to serve for thirty days in Col. BENDIX's Tenth New-York State Militia. A Zouave uniform furnished. All members wishing to join are invited to call at the Mercer House. Only twenty men are wanted to complete the company.

Brooklyn Military Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-sixth regiment took their departure for Harrisburgh at noon on Friday. They formed on Raymond-street, in front of the Armory, about 9 o'clock A. M., but it took nearly two hours' time before the men were supplied with all that was required for the campaign. The Armory and vicinity was crowded with friends and acquaintance, and the officers and men were presented with bouquets and flowers. The former carried them in their hands and the privates stuck them in their button-holes or in the muzzles of their muskets, as mementoes from their fair friends. The line was formed about 11 o'clock, and the order to march was given, when they proceeded down Fulton-avenue and Fulton-street to the ferry, accompanied by a throng of enthusiastic fellow-citizens. They marched to Pier No. 2 East River, where they embarked for the New-Jersey Central Railroad Depot. They go by the way of Easton. A full list of the officers was published on Friday.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH AND THIRTEENTH.

Yesterday two regiments departed for the seat of war, being the last but one required from Brooklyn. These were the Thirteenth, Col. JOHN B. WOODWARD, and the Twenty-eighth, Col. MICHAEL BENNETT. The Twenty-eighth started from the City armory about 9 o'clock, and marching down Fulton-street, crossed the ferry to New-York, and took the boat at the foot of Murray-street for Elizabethport, thence to proceed to Harrisburgh by way of Easton. The Thirteenth took up the line of march two hours later, and proceeded to their destination by way of South Amboy. The neighborhood of the armory was thronged with friends and acquaintances of the soldiers at the time of their departure, and many of them were presented with handsome bouquets and roses. The Thirteenth was dressed in the usual gray uniform, and the Twenty-eighth in the uniform worn by the regular army. The Fifty-second regiment is the only one left, and they are preparing to start on Monday. They made large accessions to their ranks yesterday, and will be fully equal in numbers to any of the other regiments that have preceded them. All the military organizations of Brooklyn, excepting the Forty-seventh and Seventieth, are now represented in the armies of the Union.

The list of officers of the Twenty-eighth is as follows:

Colonel, MICHAEL BENNETT; Lieut.-Colonel, D. A. Bokee; Major, Adam Schepper; Adjutant, D. J. Dean; Engineer, Jas. Campbell; Surgeon, John J. Campbell; Surgeons Mate, Dr. Wm. Raphold; Quartermaster, Sam. Denell.

Company A—Captain, S. Waudelt; First Lieutenant, H. Thal; Second Lieutenant, L. Hundt.

Company B—Captain, Henry Obiran; First Lieutenant, Chas. Fredel; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Wittmann.

Company C—Captain, J. Altenbrandt; First Lieutenant, H. Spangenberg; Second Lieutenant, Christian Voickmer.

Company D—Captain, John Kihm; First Lieutenant, Wm. Blossfeldt; Second Lieutenant, Henry Alt.

Company E—Captain, C. A. S. Bergamann; First Lieutenant, Geo. Scheilisen; Second Lieutenant, Francis Lanzer.

Company F—Captain, John Mattez; First Lieutenant, John Grebel; Second Lieutenant, vacant.

Company G—Captain, Joseph Berger; First Lieutenant, Louis Fuchs; Second Lieutenant, Valentine Schenck.

Company H—Captain, Anthony Wills; First Lieutenant, Louis Dobling; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Schaffer.

Company I—Captain, Joseph Merkert; First Lieutenant, Ludwig Seib; Second Lieutenant, Adam Enders.

Company K—Captain, Jacob Weber; First Lieutenant, Henry Klenow; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Hitzelberger.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, George Hasslinger; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Joseph Marshall; Commissary Sergeant, Charles Jenkins; Ordinance Sergeant, Andrew Kane; Hospital Steward, Thos. A. Campbell; Drum-Major, H. Roits; Color-Sergeant, Edward Fitzner; Right General Guide, Chas. Willis; Left General Guide, Thos. McCormick.

The following is a list of the officers of the Thirteenth:

Colonel, JOHN B. WOODWARD; Lieutenant-Colonel and Major vacant; Adjutant, Wm. A. McKee; Surgeon, R. Ormiston, Jr.; Quartermaster, Joseph B. Leggett.

Co. A, Capt. Mead and Lieut. Copeland; Co. B, Capt. Baldwin and Lieuts. Dean and Lane; Co. C, Capt. Dodge and Lieut Felt; Co. D, Capt. Balsdon and Lieuts. Shanly and Chase; Co. E, Capt. Briggs and Lieut. Richards; Co. F, Capt. Heath and Lieuts. Clirehugh, Beadle and Barnett; Co. G, Capt. Thorne and Lieuts. Kissam and Hunter; Co. H, Capt. Daken and Lieuts. Bache and Van Cleef; Co. I, Capt. Baker and Lieut. Jones; Co. K, Capt. Powell and Lieut Law.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 19.

Arrived, steamer *Orizaba* from Panama.

The news of the burning, by a rebel privateer, of a third California bound ship, causes many importers and commission merchants to withdraw their staple goods from the market, giving prices an upward tendency. Jobbers show a tendency to lay in heavy stocks.

The Republican Convention has nominated OSCAR L. SHAFTER, LORENZO SAWYER, JOHN CARRY, A. L. RHODES and S. W. SANDERSON, as candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court.

Very radical resolutions were adopted by the Convention, indorsing the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN, and urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, without regard to cost or sacrifice, until the last rebel is disarmed.

The Northern coast steamer has arrived, bringing $56,000 in treasure, from British Columbia, and $94,000 from Oregon.

Hon. CORNELIUS COE, of Santa Cruz County, has been nominated as a third candidate for Congress.

Inauguration of the Governor of West Virginia, &c.

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, June 20.

The State of West Virginia is now a fixed fact.

Hon. A. J. BORMAN was, to-day, inaugurated as the first Governor of the State.

Business was universally suspended, and the citizens turned out *en masse* to usher in the new State.

Business houses and private residences were gaily decorated with flags.

The day closed with a brilliant display of fireworks and in firing national salutes.

Capt. MORRIS W. DOWNING had his right hand severely injured by the premature explosion of a cannon.

Resistance to the Enrolment in Ohio Ended.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, June 20.

The resistance to the enrollment in Holmes County, Ohio, is ended, and all is again quiet.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 20.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, June 22: Nos. 17, 11, 15, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 31.

The Removal of the Sick and Wounded from Aquia Creek to Washington.

REPORT TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

SANITARY COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE, 244 F-STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1863.

Executive Committee Sanitary Commission:

GENTLEMEN: I have to report that all of your stores have been safely removed from Falmouth and Aquia, and are now at the dock on the steamer *Elizabeth*. The only thing we were obliged to leave behind was the portable house at Aquia. This was so dilapidated that it is no loss.

We have fed 8,000 at Sixth-street wharf within the period included between this morning and Saturday noon. Every man about the Commission has worked with a will. * * * Mr. RICHARDSON, who was on the ground, writes to me: "I wish, furthermore, to specify the great service rendered to the suffering soldier and the Commission by Mr. DOOLEY, who evinced great energy and devotion. Mr. REDFORD, Mr. MALLOY of the Directory Department, Mr. SAMPSON of the Doctors' Department, Mr. HEURICK of the Coast Survey, Mr. TYLER, Mr. BOWLES and Mr. BECHERT, of the Special Relief Department—they deserve the earnest thanks of the General Secretary." Again he writes this A. M. at 4 o'clock: "We feel the satisfaction, that of all these sick and invalid thousands—numbering, taking all, some 8,000, no one has been neglected in the general distribution. It was a great Sunday service of true worship, "not the speaking but the doing," a sacrament of the Lord's, feeding the 5,000, and we have been very happy.

Mr. ABBOT and Mr. RICHARDSON were on the ground nearly all the time, superintending the operations, and Mr. BUXTON, of Lodge No. 5, worked day and night, until exhausted. The Commission has shown the good result of its organization. The wounded and invalids from all the corps hospitals have been removed to Alexandria and this City in a very comfortable and humane manner. I have heard only praises of the kindness and attentions of surgeons, nurses and attendants. The severely wounded were brought on their own beds, and removed, in many instances, by hand to the various hospitals.

POLISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.—Almost every people of Europe has a newspaper organ in this country, and indeed in this city. The deep interest taken in the affairs of Poland has led to the establishment of an organ in the language of that country. It is called *Echo z Polski*, or Polish Echo, and contains full details concerning the present Polish war for independence. It is published under the auspices of the Central Polish Committee. The basis of the latter organization is stated thus:

1. Our unseen but mighty present national Government, which has already immortalized itself, opening a new era in the history of progressive humanity, dictates to us that "All sons of Poland, without distinction of faith or race, descent or station, are free and equal citizens of the country."

2. Our second position is the fourth resolution, accepted by all present at our first public meeting, held on the 14th of March, 1863, which says, "That we consider the natational independence of our fatherland as the chief and only object of our wishes, and that we, as the faithful sons of Poland, concerning the form of her political reorganization, submits, in duty, to the higher will of the whole nation."

The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the Central Polish Committee in the United States:

President—Dr. Mackiewicz.

Corresponding Secretary—R. I. Jaworowski.

Secretary—Gacek.

Treasurer—Val. Piotrowski.

Major A. Raszewski, J. Pychowski, X. Karczewski, Major Flasko, Dr. Horwitz, Wisniowski, Kochanowski, Briskupski Markson.

No. 926 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

Northampton, Mass.,

Is a delightful Summering place for Everybody.

Evening Post.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO NEWSMEN.—The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July, will be ready on Wednesday, the 24th. A double number, with many illustrations. Show-bills may be obtained of the principal wholesale dealers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets...10 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 09 | Gov. Island..11.58 | Hell Gate.. 1 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Lehrsunn, Havana, E. Cunard; Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Plantagenet, (Br.,) Bennett, Kingston, Walden & Booth; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm Dalzell; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Talvor, Mott, Washington, Jas Hand, J. B. Bulkley; Bulkley, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Ships Caroline Nesmith, Coombs, Londonderry, Nesmith & Son; Albert Gallatin, Macoduck, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.,) Jorgensen, Hamburg, Sloman & Edge; Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Janet, (Br.,) Kenny, Cayenne, G. Wheelwright; Heroine, Tripp, Cape Town, Bassett & Nickerson; Frudor, (Pruss.,) Shiffin, Galway, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; La Plata, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Alessandro II., (Ital.,) Calante, Queenstown, Boyd & Hincken; E. Giddings, Young, Zaza, B. F. Sherman.

Brigs S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) Shaw, Point-a-Peter, Thomas James; Geo. G. Roberts, (Br.,) Barnes, St. John, N. F., Brett, Son & Co.; Seraphina, (Br.,) Morgan, Boston, Jno. Jackson; Anita Owen, Wallace, Matanzas; Peck & Church; Remedios, (Span.,) Zulaca, Havana, M. Echeverria & Co.; Louisa, Haines, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Dawson, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Arturio, (Aust.,) Karakvich, Cork, H. F. Schmidt & Son; Henrietta, Doe, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Hawk, Richards, Aux Cayes, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Ocean Spray, Misham, Curacoa, Merrill & Abbott; St. Peter, (Br.,) Grimes, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Caroline, Rhoades, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Susan & Mary, Hall, Bangor, W. S. Brown & Co.; Speedwell, Nickerson, Portland, J. B. Haviland; Alexr. Henderson, Kenyon, Washington, S. Kenny; M. C. Durfee, Bearse, Washington, S. Kenny; James E. Briley, Benton, Milton, Del.; Ocean, Pierce, Yarmouth, Me., Godfrey & Holyoke; American Chief, Pressey, Boston, J. B. Haviland; E. C. Smith, Gorham, Boston, Crowell & Paine; M. H. Read, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Mount Hope, Salding, Gardiner, Me., W. H. Brown & Co.; Thos. Jefferson, Small, Salem; Splendid, Barton, Fall River, J. W. McKee; Aloe, (Br.,) Sinclair, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Rebecca Clyde, Gordon, Yorktown, Va., Jas. & J. Eagle; Tahmaroo, Kent, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Maryland, Sterling, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Artist, (Br.,) Oriston, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Clara F. Holmes, Cook, Jacmel, Bassett & Anderson.

Sloops E. Crolius, Palmer, Norwalk, Conn., M. Briggs; Rhode Island, Remington, Providence.

Arrived.

U. S. sloop-of-war Marion, E. O. Matthews, Lieutenant Commander, from a cruise off Sandy Hook.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Steamer David Utley, Phelps, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Gov. Buckingham, Clark, Mystic, in ballast to master.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London, and Isle of Wight May 19, with mdse. and 218 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. June 4, lat. 45, lon. 46, passed several icebergs.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, London May 21, with mdse. and 136 passengers to E. E. Morgan. 1st inst., lat. 46, lon. 44, passed Br. bark Stanley, from Antwerp, bnd. W. In lat. 46, lon. 48 30, passed a number of icebergs.

Ship James E. Bogert, Conway, Havre 40 ds., in ballast to Bogart & Kneeland. Crossed the Banks in lat. 44 30; saw no ice.

Ship Consignment, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Tukey, Liverpool May 8, with coal and 37 passengers to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Londonderry 36 ds., in ballast to Zerega & Co.; 26 passengers. June 11, lat. 42 3–, lon. 58 08, saw an Am. sloop-of-war bound east. Lat 43, lon. 48, passed a number of icebergs.

Ship Robena, Martin, Cardiff May 16, with coal to Thos. Dunham.

Bark David Cannon, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) McKenzie, Pictou, N. S., 9 ds., with coal to master. Took a pilot 19th, 218 miles E. of Sandy Hook, from boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

Bark J. Cummings, (Br., of Londonderry,) Marshall, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with coal to C. A. DeWolff.

Bark Jacob Arendt, Rosenberg, Rotterdam 45 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Royal Sovereign, (Br., of Sunderland,) Hall, Greenoch 32 ds., in ballast to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barkentine Lamplighter, Morris, Naples April 29, and passed the Rock May 13, with fruit, etc., to Merrill & Abbott.

Brig St. Vincent, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Guion, Lingan, C. B., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Eliza, (Br., of Plymouth,) Ham, Charleston, Eng., 50 ds., with mdse. to George F. Bulley.

Brig Georgiana, (of Bridgeport, Eng.,) Tatem, Palermo 57 ds., and 40 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit, etc., to G. F. Bulley. 18th inst., lat 40, lon. 70 10, was spoken by U. S. gunboat Blackstone, cruising.

Brig Dare, (Br., of Portsmouth, Eng.,) Gaston, Shoreham 56 ds., in ballast to Seymour & Kenway. Had heavy westerly winds the first part of the passage.

Brig Mariner, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Atkinson, Arroyo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peter I. Nevius & Son. 18th inst., lat. 25 20, lon. 71 49, was chased for 3 hours by a large fore-and-aft schr., but not gaining on us, she gave up the chase.

Brig Laurel, (Br., of Harbor Grace, N. F.,) Condon, Sidney, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe.

Brig Allandale, (Br.,) Corbett, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Anna, (Dan.,) Christensen, Santos 65 ds., with coffee to order. Left no vessels.

Brig Manzanillo, Haven, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Lady Washington, (Br.,) Morrison, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Amazon, (Br.,) Robinson, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Brig L. M. Strout, Williams, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams, of Brooklyn.

Brig Lyra, Gray, Calais 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Burse, Portland, Me., for Troy. Yesterday evening, when coming through the Sound, came in collision with schr. Marietta, from Rockland for New-York, carrying away foretopmast; the M. lost bowsprit, stove bulwarks, &c.

Schr. Marietta, Gray, Rockland, with lime. When coming down the Sound yesterday evening, came in collision with schr. Cyrus Chamberlin, carrying away mainmast.

Schr. Siah, Foster, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. William, Jones, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to John McDermott.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to master.

Schr. Ransom, (Br.,) McNally, Cornwallis, N. S. 9 ds., with potatoes to D. R. DeWolff.

Schr. Sarah, Drisko, North Joggins, N. S., 12 ds., with spars to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Baltic, Hodgdon, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. White Sea, Littlefield, Portland, Me., with heading to master.

Schr. Rising Sun, Smith, Jonesboro 7 ds., with piling to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Olive Heyward, Barbour, Bangor 8 ds., with lumlumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Amelia, Sanborn, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Onslow, Dickens, Eastport 6 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lewisville, (Br.,) Lewis, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Mary, Smith, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Counsellor, Whitmore, Ellsworth 6 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Warrenton, Lord, Ellsworth 6 ds., with barrels to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. James Henry, Treworgy, Ellsworth 12 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Science, (new,) Kelly, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Madagascar, Moore, Sullivan 4 ds., with spars to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Vandalia, Cates, Millbridge, 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Montezuma, Mayo, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Gov. Arnold, Mitchell, Cherryfield 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Union, Rosebrook, Eastport 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Carroll, Crocker, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Neptune, Clark, East Machias 8 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. T. R. Jones, Stewart, Machiasport 9 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Prudence, French, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Horizon, Steelman, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Indian Queen, (Br., of Halifax,) Whitley, Halifax 8 ds., with fish to Thos. James.

Schr. Endora, Lord, St. George, N. B., 6 ds., with hacmetac to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Margaret Ann, Whelpley, Port Medway, N. S., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Hornet, Butters, Calais, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. W. P. Ritchie, Freadhey, Robbinstown 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Sarah Moore, Herrick, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Julia Franklin, Jewett, Portland 4 ds. lumber.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Bridgeport.

Schr. Pilot, Paddock, Calais 6 ds., with lath.

Schr. Hattie M. Mayo, McFarland, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. W. H. DeWitt, Kelly, Westport.

Schr. Whistler, Presbey, Taunton.

Schr. Rowena, ——, Calais 10 ds., with laths.

Schr. Keren Happuck, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Bion, Hawes, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Angeline, Hix, Dix Island 4 ds., with stone.

Schr. Boston, Hutchings, Providence.

Schr. Tryall, Fitzgerald, Nantucket for Rondout.

Schr. Argus, Crowley, Somerset for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Ontario, Andrews, Fall River.

Schr. Neptune, Billings, Bristol, in ballast.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Bound Brook, Emery, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Elizabeth, Smith, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. St. Lucar, Barnes, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Hutchings, Portland, for Albany.

Schr. Henry Mitchell, Hoover, Providence.

Schr. Equal, Snow, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Staples, Providence.

Schr. Georgiana, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Hamor, Higgins, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Belle, Jordan, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. Hepzibah, Lunt, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Lamartine, Lunt, Biddeford, with lumber.

Schr. Clarissa, Higgins, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Nausett, Snow, Orleans 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Lucy Ann, Verrill, Willett's Point.

Barge Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

Sailed.

19th—Barks Pallas, Panama, John C. Rahming, brig Annabella, steamer Sophia, and others.

20th—Steamships America, City of Limerick, Glasgow, Corsica, George Washington.

Miscellaneous.

The bark John Fyfe, arr. yesterday, reports having made the run to the Banks in 8 days, and since then had light westerly winds and calms, with dense fogs. In lat. 46, lon. 49, she passed a large number of icebergs.

Spoken, &c.

Albion—ship, hence for Liverpool, May 26, lat. 42 30, lon. 44.

Alexander—ship, of and from Bath for New-Orleans, June 18, lat. 40 40, lon. 69 10.

Blackstone—U. S. gunboat, 17th inst., off Montauk, cruising for privateers.

Elizabeth Ann—schr., of Provincetown, 3d inst., on the Banks.

Empire—ship, bound E., June 12, lat. 42 20, lon 57 15.

Hope—bark, from Quebec for Bristol, Eng., 2d inst., on the east side of the Banks.

Maryland—bark, of and from Bremen for Baltimore, 46 ds. out, June 18, lat. 40 35, lon. 70 30.

North America—ship, hence for Liverpool, 19th inst., lat. 39 50, lon. 72 20.

Persia—steamship, hence for Liverpool, June 18, at 8 P. M., lat. 40 27, lon. 67 46.

Pilot-fish—bark, steering northeast, 16th inst., lat. 40, lon. 71.

Saranac—ship, 21 ds. from Liverpool for Philadelphia, May 27, lat. 44 10, lon. 41 30.

United States—gunboat, cruising, June 18, off George's Shoal.